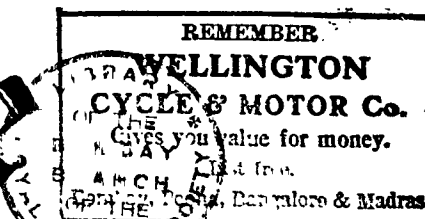


In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle



VOL. III. NO. 172

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY July				
1st Aug	Caledonia	8000	Mongolia	10000
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
29th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
12th Sept	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
26th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
10th Oct	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
21st "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
4th Dec	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
18th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
31st "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to:-

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
Eliza Mary	T. Sasaki	15th July	15th July
Eliza Mary	T. Sasaki	22nd July	22nd July
Eliza Mary	T. Sasaki	29th July	29th July
Eliza Mary	T. Sasaki	5th Aug	5th Aug
Eliza Mary	T. Sasaki	12th Aug	12th Aug
Eliza Mary	T. Sasaki	19th Aug	19th Aug
Eliza Mary	T. Sasaki	26th Aug	26th Aug

For Freight apply to:-

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Raj Sahab Dr. K. O. Dasa's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:-
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave London about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	31st July
Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	4th Aug

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company. Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:-

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office: 28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Mombasa, Karachi, Mandalay, Nairobi, Lahore, Colombo, Nakuru, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Kisumu, Delhi, Aden (Camp), Jinja, Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer), Kampala, Tuticorin, Point, Entebbe, Cochin.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RAJESH KIDDA,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 30,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 28,81,500

Reserve Fund Rs. 13,14,373

Reserve Fund Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:-

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:-

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA" 1,645 tons, on Monday, 29th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Langa, Dubai, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomara and Bureh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA" 3,035 tons, sailing about 23rd July, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

23rd July 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

EST. MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Meadows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsonal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA

Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Called-up Capital £600,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £500,000

Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.), (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris), (Director of the J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris), E. D. Sassoon and Co.), J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.), J. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart. Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.), (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris), (Director of the J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris), E. D. Sassoon and Co.), J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.), J. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSITS at 3½ per cent. per annum.

COPIES OF THE RULES may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers. Tonnage. Captains' Leave.

S. S. "Olympia" 5,124 Alex. Andrew 27th July 1915.

S. S. Scholia 5166 Capt. Erskine 21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

Single Return.

Bombay to Suez Rs. 420 630

Bombay to Cairo 425 660

Bombay to Port Said 450 675

Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool 555 867

Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool 630 942

Bombay to Gibraltar 570 855

Bombay to Liverpool 600 900

Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow 867 1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Line Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:-

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS

B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL

B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS

B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES

B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203

Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at out prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and broquet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and broquet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan). Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital Yen 45,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien, Liangyang, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Lyons, San Francisco, Harbin, Fengtien, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, (Mukden), Tientsin, Honolulu, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Kobe, Newchwang, Tokyo, Legation, New York, Tsingtau, (Cal. U.S.A.) Osaka.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of **BANKING AND EXCHANGE** business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
 ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty lines (six words) or part of a line 4 annas.
 Advertisements exceeding twenty lines (six words) or part of a line 4 annas.
 Headings count as two lines.
 Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
 Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
 SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
 may be had on application to—
 The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

A FAST HILLCLIMBER—Comfortable to drive or be driven in, with up to date equipment, self-starter Electric Lights etc., is the HUPMOBILE. Rs. 4,750 complete. Ask for particulars from the Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
 Elphinstone Circle and
 Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
 531-3.

LOST—A "PINKERTON PUP," green-eyed and with an absurdly knowing wink. Finder will be handsomely rewarded by OFFICER PIFFLE. 1301

TO CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—A gentleman with many years experience abroad is open to take entire management. Write to Akmal, Motor Bldg., Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1316

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
 Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Regent Road. 838

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms. 46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO. LTD.** Bombay and Export Agents for the "World-known Bluthner Pianos."

WANTED.

WANTED second hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30x7x150 — 24x6x140 — and 20x6x125 high pressure and compound engines. 60 to 200 H. P., also Cotton press making whole plant or parts. Write to—
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
 Jalra. 1205

WANTED TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS. Pay Rs. 120-10-200. Daily allowance under the Company's rules Rs. 2-3 a day. No applications will be considered except from men who have had thorough experience of or training in Station accounts. Applications stating age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, will be received by THE AUDITOR, Burma Railways, Rangoon, up to the 5th August 1915. 415

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, together with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and conditions of service may be obtained. 421

WANTED immediately a B.Sc., strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915, to—
HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
 Chief Member, State Council, 420 Karauli, Rajputana.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100-10-250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. C. work need apply. Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
 Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality. Pay Rs. 400-50-500. Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required. Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President up to 1st August 1915.
 The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
 (Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
 President, Shikarpur Municipality. 1108

WANTED.

WANTED a SMART CANVASSEER. Apply any morning before 10 (Standard Time), M. Z. AKMAL, Motor Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1317

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Athan. Good references. Apply "PETHAN" 800

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED BOARDER at Poona, airy rooms with board, European family, most central and healthy position, first-class cuisine. Apply Mrs. BERRETTA, 2, Arsenal Road, Poona. 1289

WANTED for Mofussil High School. ARTS GRADUATE experienced in teaching. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1318

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Baroda State Band. Three 1st Violins, One Cello and One Double Bass. (Only good musicians need apply.) M. PHELLIS, Director of Music, Baroda. 414

WANTED—A good CAPTAIN to take charge of a steamship, apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. R. E. Collin and Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1294

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.P. life, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED for the Jhalawar State—An experienced Veterinary Doctor, pay according to qualifications—Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to THE FOREIGN MEMBER, Jhalawar State Council, Jhalaparna, not later than the 31st July 1915. 501

WANTED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT smart, energetic man to supervise correspondence, accounts, etc. Also FACTORY MANAGER, knowledge of Machine Boot making essential. Applicants should state age, experience and salary required.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
 Box 10, Madras. 503

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a temporary post to exist till the end of the War in Europe on a monthly pay of Rs. 35 with free quarters, pensioners to be preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to
MANSHANKAR M. SHUKLA,
 Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa. 1302

WANTED Two qualified and experienced OVERSEERS, capable of drawing plans and estimates for roads and buildings and supervising their construction are required by the District Board, Poona on a salary of Rs. 40-2-50 with Travelling Allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. Only L.C.E.s or men who have passed the Sub-Overseer's Test should apply with testimonials.
G. W. HATCH,
 Collector and President, District Local Board, Poona. 502

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

RARE OPPORTUNITY for buying an article, high class set of furniture. Original cost Rs. 7,000. Owner going abroad. Invites reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1313

MALABAR HILL, Napeansea Road, a very nice newly built upper storied BANGALOW, an ideal English Cottage, fitted with all the latest fittings and fixtures. Always occupied by high-class Europeans. Rare opportunity, freehold ground, realising 4½ per cent. nett. For sale price, plan and further particulars apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Meadow Street, Fort, Phone No. Office, 156, Phone No. Residence, 1637, Teleg. "Fides" Bombay. 1293

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET a spacious Godown, No. 9, Old Modikhana, now occupied by Allen Bros. & Co., Ltd., from 1st September. Write to N. J. Gunder, Great Western Hotel, Fort. 1315

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185 per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance, furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 201

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
 (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UN-SERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS, SCRAP ENGINE SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Under-Signed at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or its order."

PAYMENT—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-charge, at the office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of tender.

G. R. WEBB,
 General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office
 Parel, 21st July, 1915 1314.

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders in form H marked on the cover "Supply of Coal for Pandharpur Water Works" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, up to 2 p.m. on 2nd August 1915. The estimated quantity of coal required is about 500 tons to be supplied in 2 instalments (1) 250 tons before 30th September 1915 and (2) 250 tons before 1st April, 1916.

2. Every tender must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money in cash or currency notes. Form of tender with conditions of contract can be had from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of a fee of Annas 8.

3. Every tenderer should send one cwt. of the coal he offers to supply as a sample in bags properly labelled and consigned to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Pandharpur, at the Pandharpur Railway Station. This sample will be paid for.

4. Right is reserved for rejecting all or any tender without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) B. E. VACHHA,
 Executive Engineer,
 Sholapur District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
 Camp Barsi, 19th July, 1915. 1299

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd August 1915 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business, viz:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for nine months ending 31st March 1915.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MORARJEE VIJBUKHANDAS & Co.
 Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
 Bombay, 8th July, 1915.

N. B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 25th July 1915 to 9th August 1915, (both days inclusive.)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of Materials required for use of the workshop of the Water Supply and Stores Division will be received by Undersigned up to the 31st July, 1915, as per list published with Undersigned's Notification in the "Mysore Gazette" of the 15th, 22nd and 29th July, respectively.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in currency or Government Pro: Notes as earnest money and be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Materials required for use of the Workshop at Water Supply and Stores Division, for the period, viz., 1st August to 31st December, 1915."

3. The final acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or assign any reason whatever for the rejection of any Tender.

JOHN BHOORE,
 Sanitary Engineer,
 Water Supply & Stores Division,
 Bangalore. 504

SUPERIOR TRAFFIC ESTABLISHMENT, STATE RAILWAYS.

THE Railway Board are prepared to fill four vacancies in the grade of PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 200 a month, by selection from candidates in India of between 19 and 23 years of age, of good education and physique, and of suitable social position, whose applications are received in their office by the 23rd August, 1915. Candidates who have already submitted applications in the prescribed form need not repeat them.

The conditions of service, and printed forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla.

By order,
P. C. YOUNG,
 Offg. Secretary to the Railway Board.
 Simla, The 19th July, 1915. 500

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (COTTON FLY) UN-CLEARED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSEL "LINDENFELS."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 27th July 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the R. B. C. Storage Shed, Victoria Dock the following Uncleared Cargo ex. prize vessel "Lindenfels."

S. B. 240 Bales Cotton Fly.
 A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th July, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

Tolused, cottonseed, linseed, wheat, jawari, groundnut seed, mohora, flower, gunny bags, steel hoops, rice, yarn, hing, machinery, wooden logs, soda khar, tin cases with looking glass, salt, bamboo chips, iron pipes, turmeric, dry chillies, cotton, old records, bags of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UN-BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Also the following consignments:—

One bicycle Cannanore to Baroda. P. W. D. No. 10 of 1.11.14 consigned to Officer Commanding 104th Rifles.

3 drums Grant Road to Delhi Sadar Inv. No. 145 of 17.8.14 rebokked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 97 of 30-11-14 consigned to Mr. D. Dadabhai Billimoria.

One crate butter tins originally booked to Indore and rebokked from Indore to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 120 of 18.9.14 consigned to Messrs. D. D. Baria & Sons Bombay.

Two boxes provision, Carnac Bridge to Shirpur, Inv. Nos. 36 and 45 of the 8th and 13th October 1914 respectively consigned to Messrs. A. E. Patenwalla to selves.

2 cases iron nails originally booked from Carnac Bridge to Alligarh and rebokked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 1 of 5-8-14 consigned to Abdoolah Karim.

Loose oil cloth weighing about 290 maunds booked under Carnac Bridge to Ahmedabad Inv. No. 861 of 12-10-14 consigned by Mahomed ALI to self.

MENESSE & CO.
 Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice and Evening Sessions

AS USUAL.

SPORTS ON SKATES

on Saturday, 24th July, at 9-30 p. m.

DANCE

on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, ESQ., F.R.A.S., F.I.A.S. (Lond)
 Low rates, liberal conditions.

particulars apply to—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.

Managing Director

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Every description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors referred to on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security. Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken. Address—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Telegraphic Address—"SUBUTY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Second and concluding Epoch of
CABIRIA
 7000 Feet 6-30 & 10 p.m. 7000 Feet 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Another Gigantic Attraction Coming.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—
 The Royal Illusionist and World's Master of Modern Magic:

HORACE GOLDIN.

and FULL LONDON COMPANY of 25.

Including "Lily" The Bengal Tigress in the great spectacular Pantomime.

"THE TIGER GOD"

A Moorish Illusionary Phantasy.

Goldin is the most famous English Music Hall star ever brought to India.

For a short Season only. Plan at ROSE & Co.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000

Paid-up Capital £262,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £262,000

Reserve Fund £260,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahr (Selantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
 Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund £15,000,000

Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS and HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Lyons, Malacca, Manilla, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona Hindu Team; Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. New High School.

MONDAY, July 26.

E. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva with English Mails due at daylight.

Municipal Corporation.
Wilson Philological Lectures by Mr. H. N. Apte. Subject: Sanskrit and the Dialects derived from it: the Apabhramsha. University Library, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr's Paper on "The Need of Co-operation between Neighbours in the development of building estates." Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences

BIRTHS.

LILLYWHITE—On 1st July, at Dr. Brown's Nursing Home, Bangalore, the wife of H. W. Lillywhite, of Bangalore, of a son.

MITTAR—In Calcutta, on Monday, the 19th July, 1915, at 6-20 a.m., to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mitter a daughter. (Up-Country, Straits and English papers please copy.)

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—ALLANSON—On June 17th, at St. Mary Abbot's Kensington, the Rev. Herbert Davies, of Maresfield Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Gladys Constance, only daughter of Mr. Allan, of Bath.

HOLDEN—JUDSON—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, July 14th, Captain Frederick William Holden of Baria Mansions, Bombay, to Isabelle Mary, widow of the late E. H. Judson, and elder daughter of E. G. Foley, Quetta.

SIMPSON—MAULE-COLE—At Barrackpore, Thursday, 15th July, by the Rev. W. H. Simpson, Leonard Charles, second son of H. J. Simpson, Esq., of Calcutta, to Crystal Brinkley, second daughter of S. H. Maule-Cole, Esq., Indian State Rys., Karachi.

DEATH.

VANCOULENBURY—On the 12th July, 1915, at Calcutta, of capillary bronchitis, Charles William VancoULENBURY, aged 33 years and 8 months. Deeply regretted by all who knew him. Inserted by his friends near and dear to him. (Gladras papers, please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. K. Cadell C.I.E. Commanding.

245—Enrolment. The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) No. 4466 Coy. E. G. Craig.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding B.V.A.

741—Parades E. Coy. The members of the E. Coy. now at the parade at the old E. V. A. Headquarters, Bazar Gate St. on Friday the 23rd inst. at 6 p.m. for Kit Inspection.

Each man will bring a complete kit whether issued or bought privately. This parade includes the men on the Alexandra Dock and Government Dockyard Light.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bower, V. D. and Officers of the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m. Vlach.

Three Dances from "Neil Gwyn" (1) "Country Dances" (2) "Pastoral Dances" (3) "Merry-makers" (4) "German" (5) "Valse" (6) "For Valour" (7) "Ancliffe" (8) "The Pirates of Penzance" (9) "The Romance from the "Cinema Star" (10) "The Night" (11) "Gilbert" (12) "The Passing Show of 1915" (13) "Pink" (14) "The Passing Show of 1915" (15) "Pink" (16) "The Passing Show of 1915" (17) "Pink" (18) "The Passing Show of 1915" (19) "Pink" (20) "The Passing Show of 1915" (21) "Pink" (22) "The Passing Show of 1915" (23) "Pink" (24) "The Passing Show of 1915" (25) "Pink" (26) "The Passing Show of 1915" (27) "Pink" (28) "The Passing Show of 1915" (29) "Pink" (30) "The Passing Show of 1915" (31) "Pink" (32) "The Passing Show of 1915" (33) "Pink" (34) "The Passing Show of 1915" (35) "Pink" (36) "The Passing Show of 1915" (37) "Pink" (38) "The Passing Show of 1915" (39) "Pink" (40) "The Passing Show of 1915" (41) "Pink" (42) "The Passing Show of 1915" (43) "Pink" (44) "The Passing Show of 1915" (45) "Pink" 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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 23, 1915.

THE SAMSON CASE AND MR. ORR.

We are glad to find that the "Times of India" warmly associates itself with the wish that Government should refuse to accede to the request of the Trust for the appointment of an officer to make further enquiry into the Samson case. "A more arbitrary and undesirable course of action," remarks our contemporary, "cannot be imagined."

"The Trust," it adds,

"is so anxious to maintain its credit that it is endeavouring, with two notable dissentients, to avoid the ordinary process of the law to set up a little tribunal of its own with the assistance of Government. The *raison d'être* of the Improvement Trust is often discussed, but we never knew until now that it was an authority competent to decide that it must lie outside the law and to publish long criticisms by its members of magisterial decisions. Nor have we any guarantee that the Trust would accept the decision of the officer to whom they wish the case to be referred. They have already rejected the decision of the magistrate after ordering Mr. Samson to appear before him: they may find another decision equally distasteful and so be led on from one irregularity to another until they have completely shattered their credit with the public. If they want justice they must seek it in the Courts and must stop tainting the public mind with suggestions that the Courts are incapable of deciding the merits of a case of alleged defamation and bribery."

It is not enough, however, as we said on Wednesday, that Government should await the result of the consultation of the Chairman with the Board's solicitors. If the Board's credit is not to be shattered it is essential that the Chairman should receive an intimation from the proper quarter that the force of these proceedings must cease and the obviously proper course be adopted. Otherwise it is highly probable that the prospect of passing from one irregularity to another will be realised, to say nothing of the dangerous precedent that will be set to other bodies. Indeed, the latter danger is already making itself felt. The appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and Mr. Cadell, as member of the Finance Committee of the Improvement Trust Board, having already disposed of the Chief Magistrate's judgment in the Samson case and ordered a retrial, is now, as Municipal Commissioner, sitting in revision on the Appellate Bench of the High Court. This sort of thing must be stopped.

We imagine that no more amazing spectacle has ever been presented in the public life of Bombay than that of the persistent endeavour of the Board of the Improvement Trust to evade their obvious duty in this matter. And it is hardly surprising that the public are inquisitive to know the reason for their anxiety on behalf of Mr. Samson. We give the majority of the members the credit of having no greater concern in the matter than to support the Chairman. And the latter apparently is prepared to go to any length in his zeal to protect one of his subordinates from the courts. When this matter first came

before the Board Mr. Orr endeavoured to close it by telling the Trustees that he had made inquiries and that there was no truth in the allegations, and it was due to the timely intervention of Major Hepper, who has adopted a very proper attitude throughout, that Samson was called upon to take steps to clear his character. Before that time, as is clear from his evidence in the Police Court and other published and uncontradicted statements, the Chairman was anxious that the matter should not pass out of his hands. Mr. Wach, who had taken up the matter, he believed to have been "got at." Mr. Kayani who interested himself in it was an "intriguing person" and hence to be suspected. Mr. Pandia, the solicitor for the aggrieved party, and the author of the letter on which action was taken by Samson, was reprimanded for acting on instructions improperly investigated, —a remarkable assertion in view of the Magistrate's finding that the Attorneys would have been justified in using "much stronger language." —and Samson was not even called upon for a written explanation, such was the contempt in which Mr. Orr seemed to hold the whole affair. And beyond the notorious "visit to the spot," which amounted to nothing, Mr. Orr never once, from first to last, made an attempt properly to investigate the case, in spite of the frequent appeals made to him and the offer to place every facility in his way and all the evidence before him. He decided beforehand. He thought there was an intrigue at the bottom of the affair and he suspected hostility from the nature of the charge. He mistrusted account books and suspected that they were fabricated. It is true that the Attorney's letter containing the charge against Samson was sent to the Land Manager for report and that the Land Manager made a report, but the Chairman could not in his evidence remember whether this report was ever embodied in the proceedings of the Board; though it is obvious that the solicitor's letter, which was addressed to the Chairman and the Trustees ought to have been placed before the Board before any action at all was taken upon it. Such was the Chairman's conduct and attitude towards the affair before it was sent into the Police Court. He has since done his best to assist Samson in evading the consequences of the Magistrate's decision by leading the Board into a series of irregularities which have created a public scandal.

We should be the last to blame the head of a Department or the Chairman of a Public Body, for taking every possible step to ensure the most rigid fairness in the treatment of a servant of the department who is accused of any sort of delinquency. But there is a wide gulf between that and the course taken by Mr. Orr, who first of all endeavoured to prevent an enquiry, and then, when overruled by the Board, attempted—and unfortunately persuaded a majority of the Board to support him—to evade the proper consequences of the Magisterial finding. Mr. Orr's zeal on behalf of a servant of the Trust has far overstepped the public interest, which should, in any case, have been his first consideration. He is the Chairman of a great public trust, and it is his duty to see that no breath of suspicion rests upon the servants of the Trust, who have it in their power to exercise the worst kind of tyranny over the public, if the rigorous exactitude of a clean reputation is in the least degree relaxed. We regret to say that Mr. Orr's conduct throughout this affair has shown him to be gravely wanting in a due sense of his responsibility both to the Government and the public. It now rests with the Government to decide what steps should be taken to protect the public interest in the future.

Notes of the Day.

The Cotton Problem.

We referred a few days ago in these columns to the amount of public feeling that existed at home with regard to the question of declaring cotton contraband of war. The agitation apparently must have gained in force, for it would appear from a Reuters' message just to hand, that the Premier himself has found it necessary at

last to make a declaration of opinion to allay the excitement. Mr. Asquith referred to the great complexity of the problem of the transmission of United States cotton to Europe, and admitted that he himself was not satisfied with the existing state of things. He believed a great deal of cotton which was necessary for the manufacture of explosives reached the enemy. Yet, added Mr. Asquith, "we must be very careful not unduly to infringe the rights and legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals with whom we are on terms of perfect amity. The Government hope, however, to find soon a more adequate solution of the various difficulties." That is what we surmised when commenting on the matter. The Government have probably not had a more disturbing or more important problem to solve since the war commenced. If America and the other neutral powers are to be considered it is clear the staple can never be placed on the contraband list.

The Only Alternative.

Mr. Asquith hopes soon to be in a position to find a more adequate solution of the various difficulties. There can be only one way to accomplish this, without incurring the risk of falling out with our neutral friends. Great Britain will have to buy the lot in partnership with her Allies, or arrange with the United States to have a first call on all the export surplus, which practically amounts to the same thing. And as this gigantic deal will probably take considerable more engineering than the Indian wheat scheme, it may be some little time before the transaction is placed on a workable basis. The procedure will involve a considerable outlay of capital, but when millions of a day are already being spent on the war, a few additional millions are not likely to make or break us. Great Britain will be merely assuming the role of a guarantee broker, and it will depend on the business acumen of those who are entrusted with the distribution of the staple to the various consuming centres, whether the deal is likely to end up in a profit or loss. It is plain that the Cabinet have definitely decided that it is impossible to declare cotton contraband, and to that there is no alternative but the one we have described.

Bombay Shipping.

The statement issued by the Port Trustees of Bombay of the vessels which entered and left the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra docks during April and May, 1915, is interesting, inasmuch as it tends to show how much the war is affecting our shipping. For the month ending 31st May, 1915, the total number that entered the three docks named was 92 vessels, with a register tonnage 249,433. The number that left during the same period was 88 with a gross tonnage of 233,950. During the corresponding period last year the entries and departures were 94 and 98 vessels respectively, with gross tonnages amounting to 249,632 and 271,882, —a difference of two vessels only amongst those that entered and ten departures in favour of last year in point of number, and 199 and 37,932 in tonnage. From April 1st to May 31st 1915, in number, last year had the better of it by 14 vessels entered and 21 departures; and in tonnage 1914 scored in entries and departures by 43,069 and 79,139. As there is no extravagant discrepancy about these figures, it would appear the trade of the port is not suffering to the extent the general depression in business would lead one to suppose. The pilotage returns are equally assuring, and, altogether, the port is to be congratulated on the degree of prosperity that exists under such unfavourable conditions.

Savings in the Civil Service.

The announcement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith of the appointment of a committee to enquire into what savings are possible in the Civil Service is of the greatest interest to India. It will be remembered that, when at the outbreak of the war all Indian civilians were recalled from leave, a cry was raised about a block in promotion and the Government, to appease it, introduced a time scale of increment in the salaries. This concession was in no way justified, in view of the fact that the Indian Civil Service cannot be said to be a low-paid one, —and especially at a time when economy in matters such as education and sanitation, which closely affect the interests of the people, was preached and practised by the Government of India. When sacrifice is demanded and willingly accepted by all classes, could not the civil servants of the country have waited till the end of the war? The introduction of this scale is understood to be a temporary measure, but, it is needless to point out, it acts as an unnecessary burden on the finances of the country.

The Seva Sadan.

The workers of the Poona Seva Sadan, which has been silently realising its ideal

"one at core one in creed," by its efforts for the women of the Deccan,—must have been gratified by the visit of Sir Richard Lamb and the appreciative words he spoke about the institution. But there is one remark Sir Richard Lamb let fall which rouses some reflections. He said that during his five years of office he had often promised to visit the Seva Sadan but had never been in a position to fulfil that promise. And yet Sir Richard Lamb must have known,—what he at once found after a short visit,—that the institution was accomplishing very good work. The Seva Sadan is, indeed, one of those institutions which are the outcome of the growing recognition on the part of all classes of people,—especially in Bombay,—to help themselves as such. It is not in need of official patronage. But surely it is to be expected that high officers of Government should not be wanting in an active desire to understand the people. And no better understanding is possible than that obtained by a closer knowledge of the work the people do for themselves.

A Butterfly Swarm.

An unusual sight was witnessed from the office window of "The Bombay Chronicle" yesterday morning, when a huge swarm of butterflies sailed down Meadows Street in a southerly direction. There was nothing vacillating or capricious about their movements, which is usually associated with the volatile, happy-go-lucky species of the lepidoptera order. They were apparently off with the set purpose of a day out somewhere, for the determined steady method of their flight indicated that there was to be no loitering or "butterflying" round on this particular occasion. Swarms of locusts we are familiar with, but a butterfly swarm is unusual, and may have some weather or climatic significance. The swarm consisted almost entirely of the brownish-black variety with white dots on the tail, which we believe is the genotype of the objectionable hairy caterpillar which is much in evidence at the close of the monsoon. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to throw some light on the subject.

The Health of the City.

The improved health conditions which Bombay has been enjoying during the last four or five weeks, with the exception of the week before last, when the death-rate rose somewhat abruptly, returned to their usual state during the week ended Saturday last. The mortality rate declined from 23.94 to 19.16, which is about the average of the death-rates recorded during the last few weeks. The total number of deaths amounted to 361, as compared with 451 of the week before and 539 of the corresponding week of 1914 and the average of 624 of the past quinquennium. Plague registered 11 attacks and 11 deaths last week, being 13 attacks and 8 deaths less than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year there were 20 deaths. Smallpox declined to 4 attacks and 6 deaths, while cholera was completely absent. The mortality from other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of the lung, 21, other tubercular affections 4, diseases of the respiratory system 101, diseases of the nervous system 30, debility and anaemia 42, and old age 10. There were two cases of drowning, one of poisoning and seven of fatal injuries. The number of live births registered during the week was 366, while 2 cases of premature birth and 24 of still-birth also occurred.

The Harwood Football League.

The opening of the Football season was heralded on Saturday by a match between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Gymkhana, in the Harwood League, on the Cooperage. The one disappointing feature was the absence of the commodious stands that have usually been erected for the use of the spectators, in past years. The Committee of the League considered it inadvisable to erect stands as usual, as the expenditure would be heavy and a large falling-off in the receipts was anticipated, as interest in sport has flagged considerably since the outbreak of the war. In spite of the fact that a large number of our local sportsmen are now fighting the King's battles in France and British East Africa the entries this year are fairly numerous. The class of football this season is not expected to come up to the level of that usually witnessed in Bombay, but the teams appear to be fairly equally balanced and some keen and well contested games are anticipated. The gap caused by the Regular Infantry team has been filled up by a team of the 6th Devons, the Territorial Regiment stationed here at present. This is their first experience of Indian Football, and we hope that it will be a pleasant one. The Hornets and the Bombay Athletic Clubs have combined with the Young Men's Christian Association, and have entered the tournament as part and parcel of the last-named team. They are reported to be a

formidable combination and their progress in the League matches will doubtless be watched with much interest. Little is known of the other teams at present.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive at Hyderabad on the 26th at 9 a.m. and will stay at the Residency. Lord Willingdon will receive his Highness the Nizam during the day and will pay a visit to the Nizam in the afternoon and their Excellencies attend a banquet at the King Kothi Palace the same night.

On Tuesday Their Excellencies will visit Golconda and a dinner will be given in their honour at the Residency at night.

On Wednesday afternoon their Excellencies will attend sports at Futeh Maidan and subsequently leave Hyderabad by a special train at 10 a.m.

In our account of the Funeral Service of the late Hon. Captain W. L. Graham, the names of Sir Fazlulhoy Currimbhoy and Mrs. Chrystal should be added to the list of those who sent wreaths.

Mr. V. Bayley of the Railway Board Office, Simla, and Mr. R. Meredith of the Government Telegraphs, left Bombay, yesterday for Calcutta and Poona respectively.

Sir William Clark leaves Simla on the 7th proximo on tour and will be at Calcutta from the ninth to the fourteenth; Madras on the sixteenth and seventeenth; Ootacamund from the eighteenth to the twenty-third, returning to Simla on twenty-seventh. Mr. E. T. Lambert, Governor of Bombay, is granted leave of absence from the 22nd June, 1915, pending further orders.

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to renominate, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., F.C.P.S., I.M.S., Dr. Charles J. J. Fox, B.Sc. (Lon.), Ph.D., and Mr. Adarji Meronji Masani, M.A., B.Sc., to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office.

Mr. J. W. Bhole, I.C.S., Dewan of Cochin, who was on three months' furlough to Scotland, returned last week and resumed charge from the acting incumbent Mr. T. Narayan Iyer, permanent Chief Justice of Cochin.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd July, 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Antonio Pedro J. Fernandes to be in charge of the Consulate-General for Portugal at Bombay, vice Senor Dom M. de Casabeyro and during the absence of Senor A. Casanova.

Mr. Tom Brewin, a son of the late Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, Bombay, has been granted a commission in the Indian Army Reserve, Mr. Brewin has been posted to the Supply and Transport Department and has taken over charge of the duties which were hitherto performed by the late Hon. Captain Graham.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR

DECISION TO APPROACH GOVERNMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

A preliminary meeting of the committee formed for the purpose of assisting Anglo-Indians in getting to the front was held yesterday. It was decided to approach the Government for the purpose of ascertaining its views on the subject, and in the meantime it is requested that all the Anglo-Indians who are physically eligible for service and are desirous of proceeding to the front should forward their names to the President, Anglo-Indian Empire League, 6, Metcalfe Street, Calcutta, or to the President, Anglo-Indian Association, 10, Rowden Street, Calcutta. The names of candidates will be registered and when a definite course of action has been decided on the men will be communicated with.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

COURT'S DECREE SET ASIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

An interesting point was raised at the High Court today when an application was made to set aside a decree in favour of a defendant who is now fighting for his Majesty.

Some time ago Narsing Das Nathul obtained a decree against Messrs. J. R. Munro and Co. for Rs. 48,000. Mr. J. R. Newland being one of the defendants. The latter applied to-day through counsel for a rule calling on plaintiff to show cause why the decree should not be set aside. Counsel submitted that Mr. Newland was served with the summons in England where he joined his Majesty's forces, and was now serving in the Dardanelles.

There was a provision at home, counsel said, that when a defendant was actually on active service he had a right to stay action against him, but counsel was not aware whether it applied to the High Court here or not.

Justice Choudhuri: It is not yet extended to the High Court, but under the circumstances I will issue a rule.

BURMA COUNCIL'S LOYAL RESOLUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 22.

The Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma his pleasure to lay before the King-Emperor the recent resolution of the Burma Council recording the Council's deep conviction of the righteousness of causes of Great Britain in the present war and assuring H. M.'s Government of the unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Throne of all classes in Burma.

His Majesty highly appreciates sentiments of loyalty and devotion expressed in the resolution.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.BATTLE FOR
WARSAW.

RAGING INDECISIVELY.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPELLED

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ON THE CARSO
PLATEAU.MR. BONAR LAW'S TRIBUTE
TO COLONIES.

AMERICA'S STERN NOTE TO GERMANY

The terrific battle for Warsaw still sways undecidedly. But from some significant passages of the German communiqué, which by no means agree with the earlier accounts, the enemy is not having matters quite so much its own way. The Russians are making important counter-attacks from the Narew fortress line. The Germans have made no progress at Blonie; they are not yet at Grojec as per previous reports; and the Russians are now fiercely counter-attacking General Mackensen.

A desperate battle on both banks of the Vılprz lasted until late at night. The Germans were driven back with heavy loss. The Russians furiously attacked the enemy who crossed the River Bug, and took 1,000 prisoners.

In the debate on the Colonial Office vote, Mr. Bonar Law sketching the military situation in the Colonies said the position in East Africa, unlike the victories in German South-west Africa, Togoland, or the likely success in the Cameroons, was largely one of stalemate.

In the House of Commons, it was announced, that Commander Max Horton successfully torpedoed the German battleship Pommern in the Baltic.

America expects to despatch a Note to Berlin to-day which is of a more determined character than has hitherto been sent, and practically amounts to an ultimatum.

ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION
OF WAR.REQUISITION FOR SHERIFF'S MEETING
AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

A requisition to the Sheriff of Madras is going round, requesting him to hold a public meeting in this city on 4th August, in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain and passing the resolution recently approved by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons.

SANSKRIT ACADEMY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 22.

His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda opens the proposed Sanskrit Academy on Saturday when Professor Ranade of the College, Poona will deliver the inaugural address on the "Unamshads."

FIGHT FOR WARSAW STILL SWAYING
RUSSIANS STUBBORNLY HOLDING THEIR OWN.THE GREAT WARSAW
BATTLEMOST DESPERATE STRUGGLE
CONTINUES.RUSSIANS PUTTING UP A GOOD
FIGHT.SIGNIFICANT PASSAGES IN
BERLIN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The terrific battle for Warsaw still sways undecidedly, but a Berlin communiqué shows that the Russians are making important counter-attacks from the Narew fortress line. It says that the Russians have been hastily reinforced.

The Germans have evidently made no progress at Blonie, the most vital point on this front, where German reinforcements have arrived.

The battle continues to be of a most desperate character. The Germans only claim to have taken 1,500 prisoners on the whole front from Narew outwards.

A significant passage in the communiqué says:—"We were reinforced on all sides and the Russians began to give up the positions westward of Grojec."

In the communiqué yesterday the Germans claimed to be at Grojec. Their latest communiqué also claims that General Woyrsch is making progress towards Ivangorod.

Perhaps the most terrific battle is that against General Mackensen in the other vital sector where the Russians are making fierce counter-attacks.

The Germans only claim to have made a slight advance, but it is doubtful if hitherto they have advanced nearer the railway. The battle continues.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPELLED.

ENEMY HEAVILY DEFEATED ON THE
VILPRZ.

PETROGRAD, July 22

A communiqué records heavy fighting along the whole front on Tuesday, the Russians repelling German attacks and at some points attacking successfully.

The communiqué says the northern fighting is centred west of Mitau. Further south the enemy bombarded Ostrolenka and attacked a Russian bridgehead on the Narew. The Russians on the right bank of that river attacked and drove back the enemy.

The offensive of the enemy in the Lublin direction was arrested on the Hodel-Piaszy front.

A desperate battle on both banks of the Vılprz lasted until late at night. The Germans were driven back with heavy loss. The Russians furiously attacked the enemy who crossed the river Bug in the Sokal region, and took a thousand prisoners.

A GERMAN OUTRAGE.

FIVE THOUSAND RUSSIAN PRISONERS
SHOT.

PETROGRAD, July 21.

A communiqué says that the Austrian prisoners taken near Cholm declare that the Germans shot five thousand Russian prisoners at Rawaruska.

Austrian soldiers who arrived as reinforcements saw a large cemetery in which these martyrs had been buried.

GERMAN CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED
WINDAU.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 20.

The German claim to have entered Windau indicates that the German dash into the Baltic provinces was seriously planned, probably with the object of securing the Gulf of Riga as a naval base. The German offensive, however, was held up some forty miles westward of Riga.

It is possible that the Russians have evacuated Windau, as the Russian communiqué does not mention any engagement there.

Meanwhile, the Cossacks successfully attacked the German rear, capturing an important convoy. The Russians were also successful between Mitau and Shavli.

GERMANS REACH THE RIVER
NAREW.

ADMISSIONS BY THE ENEMY.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, 6.25 p.m.

The Germans northward of Ostrolenka, advancing down tributaries of the River Narew, have reached the Narew at two points. They also claim to have occupied the north-west bank of the river at Ostrolenka. The communiqué admits strong Russian counter-attacks and the arrival of Russian reserves.

THE FECHT VALLEY.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY
FRENCH.

NEARING CREST LINGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 21.

The features of this afternoon's communiqué are night cannonades and the complete defeat of two German attacks in the Forest of Apremont.

But the most important event has been the French attack on the Heights overlooking the eastern side of the Valley of Fecht, which captured part of the German defensive organisations and progressed within a short distance of Crest Linge.

FURTHER ATTACKS BY
AVIATORS.

ENEMY'S RAILWAY JUNCTION BOMBED

LONDON, July 21.

Further great concerted attacks have been made by French aviators. Thirty-one dropped bombs on the junction at Conflans, three huge bombs and others of smaller calibre being neatly dropped on the station.

Three Aviatiks fled before the squadron. Two French aeroplanes again dropped bombs on the railway at Colmar, eight large bombs falling on the lines.

SIMULTANEOUS OFFENSIVE
BY ALLIES.

GENL. PORROS' MISSION TO THE FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, July 20.—The "Giornale D. Italia" states that General Porros' mission to the French front has had the effect of sketching the outlines of a simultaneous co-ordinated offensive by the Allies which cannot fail to produce an immediate sensible influence on the final outcome of the conflict as a whole.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR

KING AND NATIONS' LEADERS
WILL ATTEND.

LONDON, July 22.

The King and leaders of the nation will attend at St. Paul's Cathedral on August 4th to inaugurate the second year of the war, invoking God's help.

The Bishop of London will hold an open-air intercession service on the steps of St. Paul's on July 25th. Three thousand troops with massed bands will attend.

GERMANS ADMIT BRITISH PROGRESS.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, 6.25 p.m.

A British attack eastward of Ypres, following on an explosion of mines, is admitted in a Berlin communiqué, also some British progress.

TRIBUTE TO FRENCH MINERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22.

London, July 21.—The "Times" Paris correspondent pays a tribute to the work of the French miners. Despite the deficiency of 16,000 men and despite some mines being worked under bombardment and others unworked, the output of the first five months of 1915 was only 1,000,000 tons lower than in 1914.

The men's syndicates are animated solely by the desire, to increase the efficiency.

An official enquiry has been necessitated owing to tendency of the men to overtax their strength by working seven days a week.

GERMAN SHELLS FILLED WITH
PRUSSIC ACID.

LONDON, July 21.

The Atrocities Commission records that the Germans are employing shells filled with prussic acid.

VIOLENT CANNONADING.

PARIS, July 22.

The communiqué says there was violent cannonading at various points but no infantry action except on eastern border of Argonne, where the Germans gained a footing in a trench forming a salient.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

GORIZIA ON THE VERGE
OF CAPITULATION.FIERCE BATTLE ON THE CARSO
PLATEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 21.

A telegram from Udine says that fighting on the Carso Plateau, is very fierce. The Italians, as a result of recent successes, hold all the territory west of the line between Gorizia and Monfalcone.

The Italians captured the trenches in the most determined manner. Wire cutters crept up at night armed with grenades and knives with which they attacked the enemy artillery. The Italian infantry then completed the work by daylight, crawling forward with bags of earth on their backs as a protection against shells. When they halted they used the bags as a parapet, from which they sprang upon the enemy with the bayonet. Thus five miles of entrenchments were carried.

The losses on both sides were heavy. Refugees from Gorizia describe the town as on the verge of capitulation, the garrison feeding chiefly on vegetables. Complete darkness prevails at night, and any one opening a window is shot.

Over two thousand Austrian prisoners have already arrived at Udine and have been submitted to the minutest medical examination.

THE SINKING OF THE
POMMERN.COMMANDER HORTON TO THE
FORE AGAIN.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara announced that it was Commander Max Horton who successfully torpedoed the Ger-



Commander Max K. Horton, R.N.
(Companion, D.S.O.)

man battleship Pommern in the Baltic on July 2nd. (Cheers.)

Commander Max Horton of submarine E9 has rendered distinguished services since the outbreak of the war. On September 13th he successfully torpedoed the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland. And again in October last accounted for a German destroyer at the mouth of the Ems. The Pommern was a battleship of the Deutschland type, completed in 1907, with a displacement of 13,040 tons. She had a speed of 19 knots, and her armament consisted of four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch, twenty-four small guns, and six submerged torpedo tubes.

nation and disinfection. Some have been placed in quarantine in order to prevent the introduction of epidemics, especially cholera, which is now raging in Austria.

INTENSE BATTLE ON THE
ISONZO.DESPERATE FIGHTING ON CARSO
PLATEAU.

ROME, July 22.

A communiqué says the battle in the Isonzo region continues marked by great intensity. We advanced at Plava and captured part of the line of heights commanding Gomizia and the Isonzo bridges from the right bank.

We expelled the enemy from a number of trenches on the Carso plateau after desperate fighting day and night, capturing machine-guns, rifles, munitions and many prisoners. The total prisoners captured during the last three days in 3,478. They state that the Austrian losses are very grave.

SPLENDID SPIRIT OF RUSSIAN
SOLDIERS.

PETROGRAD, July 21.

Addressing a Moscow deputation, the Grand Duke Nicholas spoke enthusiastically of the splendid spirit of the soldiers. All were confident of final victory.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR
FOREFATHERS.COLONIAL SUPPORT OF THE
EMPIRE.MR. BONAR LAW'S SPLENDID
TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 21.

In the Commons in the debate on the Colonial Office vote to-day Mr. Bonar Law sketched the military situation in the colonies.

He said the position in East Africa, unlike the victories in German South-west Africa, Togoland or the likely success in the Cameroons, was largely one of stalemate.

SITUATION IN NYASSALAND.

He emphasised the failure of the German raid on the Uganda Railway and said the reason we were more than able to hold our own was, that the colonists not only volunteered, but were of a class whose services happened to be specially valuable. The situation in Nyassaland at the outbreak of the war was the most precarious of all the possessions. Its safety was largely owing to acts of great enterprise by the steamer Lady Gwendolen.

GERMANS WERE BETTER PREPARED

Turning to the general considerations, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that in Africa as in Europe the Germans were much better prepared and had the superiority in artillery, machine-guns and ammunition. They actually had two aeroplanes in the Cameroons, but fortunately the Britons seized these and sent them to General Botha. We had a superiority of men and our colonial fellow subjects had splendidly supported the Empire. He instanced the fact that 95 per cent of unofficial Europeans in Togoland took up arms. We were surely entitled to say that the spirit of our forefathers animated the colonies to-day.

NATIVES APPRECIATE BRITISH RULE.

Mr. Bonar Law paid a tribute to the work of the West African Frontier Force and the African Rifles, who had shown the greatest courage in the face of modern weapons. There had been no excesses and no want of discipline. The natives had shown that they appreciated British rule throughout. They were thoroughly loyal, and had helped in every way. Perhaps nothing had done more to make the African native appreciate British rule than his experience of German rule. Mr. Bonar Law concluded by referring to the soldiers of the Dominions fighting in France and Gallipoli. He could say nothing which could possibly raise the estimate of the House and the Empire of the quality of those troops.

COTTON CONTRABAND
QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA.

LONDON, July, 9.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons the great complexity of the problem of the transmission of United States cotton to Europe was emphasised by Mr. Asquith.

He said he himself was not satisfied with the existing state of things. He believed a great deal of cotton which was necessary for the manufacture of explosives reached the enemy, yet we must be very careful not unduly to infringe the rights and legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals with whom we were on terms of perfect amity.

Government hoped, however, to find soon a more adequate solution of the various difficulties. (Loud cheers.)

Referring to the question of retrenchment Mr. Asquith declared that some waste had been inevitable in a campaign so unforeseen and so gigantic, but Mr. McKenna, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Balfour would see that it was reduced to a minimum.

TRIAL OF REBELS AT PRETORIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The Special Treason Court opened at Pretoria yesterday with the trial of Kemp. A witness testified he accompanied Kemp and Maritz to Keetmanshoop where they dined with German officers. The latter witness was present at a fight where Maritz commanded German artillery.

RIOTING AT COLOGNE.

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent says rioting is reported from Cologne owing to high food prices.

STRIKE AT KRUPP'S.

The "Exchange" correspondent at Amsterdam says 3,000 of Krupp's workmen are striking, and the commander of Essen has threatened to imprison them unless they resume by the end of the week.

A REAL ULTIMATUM
AT LAST.STERN AMERICAN NOTE TO
GERMANY."MUST CONFORM TO INTERNATIONAL
LAW."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The United States has decided to inform Germany that any further loss of American lives through German submarines will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

The Note tells Germany that it is incumbent upon her to make submarines conform to international law. It insists upon reparation for the loss of American lives on board the Lusitania and rejects the German proposals to give American vessels immunity when not carrying contraband, or to transfer four belligerent vessels to American registry for Trans-Atlantic traffic.

It is expected that the Note will be sent to Berlin on Friday.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT EVENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 20th July:—

The Austro-German offensive has progressed and advanced on almost the whole front. A German communiqué says that Windau on the Baltic province was captured. A Russian communiqué admits that the enemy reached Tuklum, 36 miles west of Riga and Doblen, 16 miles west of Mitau. The Russians successfully repulsed attacks on Shavli and dislodged the enemy from trenches on the 15th on the Trans-Niemen front. On the Narew the Russians report they are withdrawing nearer the river and a German report says General Gallwitz's army is now standing on the Narew, south-west of Ostrolenka and Novogeorgsk and that the Russians have retreated across the Narew.

In Poland between the Vistula and Pilicia the Germans say the Russians are retreating eastward.

In South-east Poland the Russians state enemy captured Krasnostav and the Russians have withdrawn troops from east of Krasnostav to the second line position. The enemy crossed the Bug near Sokal in East-ern Galicia. Fighting continues on the Dniester and elsewhere there have been serious engagements. The enemy attack near Souchez was repulsed.

WESTERN FRONT.

In Argonne the German attacks at Saint Hubert, three miles north-east of Vienne-le-Chateau were repulsed and there was fighting with petards and grenades. The Germans continued persistent attacks near Les Eparges but were completely repulsed.

WITH THE ITALIANS.

The Italians assumed the offensive on the Isonzo. An Austrian communiqué says the Italians vehemently bombarded Gorizia and attacked the plateau and the Italians say infantry supported by field and heavy artillery assaulted and captured several lines of trenches solidly armoured and protected by wire entanglements. On the Carso plateau stretching towards Trieste the Italians are renewing the attack with redoubled energy. An Italian cruiser was sunk by a submarine while engaged with the squadron attacking the enemy's coast in the Adriatic.

BURNING EMIGRANT
STEAMER.

THE OKATI RENDERS HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 21.

It is officially announced that the steamer Okati reached the Benalla, which was on fire east of Durban, at six in the morning.

DURBAN, July 22.

The Benalla is making for Durban escorted by the Otaki.

GERMAN PIRACY.

95 NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara announced that hitherto the Germans had sunk 95 neutral vessels.

CUSTOMS WAR POWERS BILL.

LONDON, July 22.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Customs War Powers Bill.

Dr. A. Venis and Hon. Mr. R. Burn, Allahabad, have issued a circular letter, advocating the formation of an historical society on the lines of the Punjab Historical Society.

THE TROUBLE NEAR ADEN.

TURKS DRIVEN OUT BY GARRISON.

PURSUED FOR FIVE MILES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 22.

On the morning of the twenty-first instant a force from the Aden Garrison attacked the position taken by the Turks a few miles outside the settlement and drove them from it, the pursuit being continued for a distance of five miles.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. G. Chubb, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Kinlock, Engineers.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. R. L. Baker, Monmouthshires.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut. H. Morris, Scottish Rifles.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major J. B. Orr, Norfolks.
Lieut. G. H. Broadhurst, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. P. Simpson, Royal Fusiliers.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. J. Macdonald, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Malcolm, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. E. May, Highland L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. P. F. Considine, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Capt. A. S. Bell, Royal Scots.
Capt. B. P. Nares, Cheshires.
Capt. J. J. O'Brien, Leinsters.
Lieut. C. W. Hill, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Beardmore, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Carter, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. Dingwall, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Mills, Hampshire.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Winchester, Royal Scots.

MISSING.

Capt. B. T. James, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. T. Broom, Highland Light.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. R. L. Baker, Derbyshires.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieut. D. R. B. andt, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major V. C. Climo, Manchester.
Major A. M. Downie, Highland Light.
Major T. L. Jovitt, Highland Light.
Capt. D. A. Maxwell, Artillery.
Capt. H. B. Spens, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. W. H. Stewart, Manchester.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Milne, Highland Light.

MISSING.

Capt. G. Morton, Highland Light.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned in the 173rd list from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Jamadar Jehan Singh, 29th Lancers, 33rd list from the Mediterranean Force.

KILLED.

Captain M. F. Roney, I.M.S., 1-5 Gukhna, 86th list from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Major H. W. F. Cooke, 24th Punjab, Major S. Morton, 76th Punjab, Captain G. Leslie-Smith, 76th Punjab, Lieutenant M. Birkbeck, 76th Punjab, J. C. Haverfield, 26th Punjab, Second-Lieut. N. M. Hathorn (I.A.R.O.)

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. E. Venis (I.A.R.O.) 48th Punjab.

MISSING.

Captain E. H. Lem Simkinson, 24th Punjab.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGTON'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 22.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willington visited the Servants of India Society this evening. They were received at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastriar, President of the Society and Mr. Devdhar Senior Member of the Bombay Branch. The members of the Society, now in Poona, were then one by one introduced to their Excellencies who were then shown the rooms occupied by the members.

After seeing the many addresses presented to the late Mr. Gokhale during his tour in South Africa and the very valuable gold and silver caskets in which they were enclosed, their Excellencies saw the guest-house and the first member's quarters. They then went round the gardens and the spacious library of the Society. In the library they spent some time in conversation with the members after which they took tea. At the time of leaving they were garlanded by the President. They left expressing themselves greatly pleased at all they saw, after spending an hour on the Society's premises.

THE LATE HON. CAPTAIN GRAHAM.

VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

"NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF SHIP'S STAFF."

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the morgue on Thursday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of the Hon. Captain W. L. Graham. Inspector Gough led the evidence. Mr. Blunt, solicitor, appeared for the British India S. N. Company.

Mr. James Arthur Puddington, Berthing Master, Bombay Port Trust, examined by Mr. Gough, said that when a ship from the stream was about to enter the dock they always signalled the draught. He brought the s. s. Madras in on the afternoon of the 14th instant. Witness said to the Captain: "You will proceed to Berth No. 12, star-board side on." Just as witness was leaving the dock that order was changed. This was about 1.30. He left the ship at 2.25. Therefore, the order was given five minutes before witness left the ship. When he left the ship, the gangway was not fixed to her, but a ship might be in her berth a long time before she was tied up. The ship was secure, as far as witness was concerned, before he left the bridge, but not as far as the ship's people were concerned. Witness had lines out fore and aft before he left. Witness had been to sea fifteen years next October. The principal executive officer of a ship on deck in a steam ship was the chief officer. Other officers took orders from him and from the captain. If a junior officer saw anything to be done, or some danger he might use his own discretion in acting. Witness would do so without waiting for orders. If witness, as fourth officer of the ship, saw a bunker not in use open in front of a gangway about to be used by people coming on board, he would not like as a deck officer to interfere with the engineer's department by ordering it to be closed.

A STAFF SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE. Staff Sergeant John O'Flaherty of the Supply and Transport Corps, said he was on board the s. s. Madras on the day in question. He was not warned against getting up the gangway. He went up before Captain Graham.

Questioned by the Coroner witness said on stepping into the ship, witness turned to the right as that was the natural way to go, being the widest passage.

Mr. Gordon Page, third officer of the s. s. Madras, recalled said on leaving the Court on Monday evening, Lieut. Rodgers said to him, "You are the man to whom I was speaking opposite the gangway on the arrival of the s. s. Madras." He said "I wish you had said that in Court, as you are the third officer." The witness said "I forgot all about it."

Lieut. Rodgers recalled said, before the gangway was put up, and as far as he remembered, after the accident when he had returned to the wharf, he spoke to the third officer, as the latter had stated. Witness did not see him or speak to him before he went on board. He was not on board long. The gentleman, one of the two, the third or the fourth officer, then in Court. If the third officer stated that it was before anyone went up, and before the gangway was being lashed, witness was not prepared to swear that it was after. As far as he remembered it was afterwards that witness spoke to him.

WAS THE HATCH LEFT IN POSITION?

Mr. Thomas Mardon, Chief Officer of the s. s. Madras, recalled and examined by the Coroner, said that the bunker was in use at the time referred to. His reason for saying so was that when he went down there was an aqueduct working down there. The hatch was used for ventilation purposes, as well as for working coal. Witness remembered the Coroner's visit to the ship on Sunday morning, and remembered stating while pointing out the bunker that one hatch was usually left in position, and that if it was in position at the time of the accident, the deceased in all probability would not have fallen through, but would have simply sprawled over the hatch. The witness did not know why that second hatch had been removed on that particular occasion. He could only think that a coal-trimmer or some other person working there must have removed it.

Immediately beneath that upper hatchway there was a much smaller hatchway, some seven feet below. It was almost a quarter smaller than the upper hatchway. Witness had seen a man fall forty feet, without receiving fatal injuries.

TWO KINDS OF EVIDENCE.

Acting Superintendent Gough then addressed the jury. After reading the definition of negligence from the Penal Code he said that the evidence adduced was of two kinds: (1) interested evidence of ship's officers and (2) disinterested evidence of other witnesses. The question was, which evidence was to be believed? There could be no doubt that the bunker was open, seven feet from the gangway head. People went on board and disinterested evidence denied that a warning was given. The ship's officers did not produce anyone who could say that he was warned off the gangway. The pilot, the chief officer, and the captain came down from the port and must have passed that bunker. Mr. Puddington, with wide experience of the sea had stated that he would not, as fourth officer on that occasion, have taken it upon himself to close the bunker. The chief engineer had said that it was the duty of the deck officers.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The whole point was, was it the duty of a reasonable man, as stated in the definition

of the word "negligence" in the Code, to close the bunker first and then lash the gangway, or vice versa?

WAS THE GANGWAY LASHED?

Mr. Blunt, in addressing the jury said at that time all the officers were at their stations. The port side therefore could not be attended to and prepared until officers were relieved. The gangway was raised by the shore authorities and had to be lashed by the ship's crew. The gangway was clearly used by the deceased and others before it was properly lashed. The chief officer had pointed out that the gangway was not fast when the deceased went up. Lieut. Rodgers had stated that the gangway was properly lashed after he arrived and the crane was still holding. The evidence of Mr. Sherman showed that there was an officer at the top of the gangway who said that the gangway was not fixed up. A third disinterested witness, Gopal, said that ladders were lashing the gangway when he went up. The chief officer said that it was his intention to close the hatch after the gangway was lashed. It seemed therefore, that the deck and others in their haste to get the crane on board the ship was ready to receive them. It was not material whether they were warned or not at the foot of the gangway. The British India Steam Navigation Company, whilst regretting the unfortunate accident, submitted that it was an accident and that if time had been given to make proper preparations, no accident would have happened.

THE CORONER'S SUMMING-UP.

The Coroner in summing-up expressed his regret at the sad accident which had resulted in the untimely death of a prominent citizen in the discharge of his voluntary public duties. He thought the jury would find no difficulty in agreeing about their main verdict. It was, however, probable that they would wish to add a rider and it was with a view perhaps of helping them to a decision that he would attempt to review, as briefly as possible, the evidence which had been placed before them during the past week.

If the original programme of berthing the s. s. Madras had been carried out, there would in all probability have been no accident. All the usual preparations had been made for disembarkation on the star-board side and there was no reason to suppose that the arrangement would not have worked out smoothly. Unfortunately, as the vessel was being turned round in the basin, according to the rule of the dock, one of the tugs broke down and it was found necessary to berth the ship "head on," thus bringing the portside alongside the wharf. All the staff being at that time at their proper stations, no one was ready to make preparation for disembarkation on the port side, until the staff, was relieved, by the ship, having been secured to the wharf. There was naturally some delay in making entirely new arrangements and the Coroner thought the jury would find no difficulty in believing that there was some haste in the movements of the deceased and others up the gangway in their haste to discharge their several duties. Unfortunately, just as the deceased entered the ship's side, he was hailed by a friend, whom there was no reason for summoning before the Court, as the jury could safely accept the statement of the Chief Officer regarding his conversation with the gentleman after the accident. The deceased turned at the call, also hailed his friend in some such words as "Hullo, old chap," tripped over the edge of the hatch, as he would probably have done, even if it were not for the chain of extraordinary occurrences of that particular afternoon.

The Coroner did not think that there was sufficient evidence before the jury to fix responsibility, and he did not see how they, a body of men with no experience of sea usage, could be expected to interpret the Board of Trade Rules. They were not called upon to fix responsibility. If they desired to express any opinion as regarded the conduct of the arrangements for the disembarkation they were at liberty to do so.

JURY'S FINDING.

The jury gave the following verdict:—"The jurors unanimously find that the death of the Hon. Captain W. L. Graham was caused by accidentally falling through an open hatchway on board the hospital ship 'Madras.' There is not sufficient evidence for the jury to fix responsibility but we are of opinion that there was negligence on the part of the ship's staff."

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was held on Wednesday evening at Mandvi in the Medical Hall of Dr. Dinanath B. Dandekar. Dr. Dandekar, whose interest and support in the Ambulance work in Bombay for years past has been well known to the general public, was voted to the chair.

The president in opening the proceedings dwelt on the various good qualities of the deceased friend the Hon. Capt. W. L. Graham and urged the meeting that it was their bounden duty to hold this special meeting and do what little honour they could to the memory of their greatest friend, well-wisher and a co-worker in the cause of humanity, in the capacity as a chairman of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. The untimely and accidental death which the Hon'ble gentleman met with, was one of the most mournful events which they all had met that evening to bereave. They should therefore in a body join in expressing their sorrowful feelings and join in sympathising with the family of the deceased gentleman.

Mr. Aaron Ruben, contractor, member of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, then proposed and Mr. S. E. Baker, Superintendent of the division, seconded:—

"That this meeting begs to express and place on record their heartfelt sorrow at the untimely and accidental death met by the Hon'ble Capt. W. L. Graham, the Chairman of the Bombay centre of the St. John Ambulance Association during the performance of the war duty on the hospital ship Madras on the 14th July 1915." It was proposed by Dr. Nathan Eliza and

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LATE MR. FAZULBOY CHINYOY.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY PASSED.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met at the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon when Mr. Pheroze Sethna presided.

The Corporation did not proceed with the discussion of the Parel Scheme, the further consideration of which had been adjourned to yesterday's meeting.

When the members met yesterday evening there was an indication that they all had felt keenly the loss of the late Mr. Fazulboy and each and every member was anxious to pay his tribute to the memory of their dear friend and colleague.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna, addressed the Corporation as follows:—

MR. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

Since we last met the cruel hand of Death has removed from our midst one of our number whom we all held in uniform respect. It may be truly said of the late Hon. Mr. Fazulboy Mehrally Chinoy, C.I.E., that he was one of the most popular members of this Corporation and the best of that popularity lay in the fact of his being returned so frequently at the head of the poll of the Standing Committee elections. Mr. Fazulboy possessed the enviable talent of making friends wherever he went which contributed in a measure to the success he deservedly achieved in his different spheres of work. By a diligent exercise of his many solid qualities and by an inflexible application of high principles he passed by many more brilliant men in the race of life. But he was so unpretentious, so humble and gentle, so genial in manner and kind in heart that no rival could envy him his success in life and no man be his enemy. He was the embodiment of good nature and the tradition of gentility will cling to his name as a faded perfume.

Mr. Fazulboy has been cut off in the very prime of life. When about three years ago he recovered from a serious illness we had hoped that there were before him many more years of continued activity and greater advancement. But this was not to be. He passed away yesterday afternoon after a severe illness of about four weeks at the early age of 47 years. During his short life he has accomplished much for which his community and his friends have reason to feel proud and he has died as much regretted as he lived respected. He was one of the foremost members of the Mahomedan community on this side of India, whose interests he represented in the Legislative Council.

In the commercial world of Bombay his was a familiar figure; but nowhere perhaps was he better known and more esteemed than in this hall where he rose to be the Chairman of the Standing Committee and by common consent was looked up to as the next member from the Mahomedan community for the Presidential Chair. His early death was all deplore as a personal loss but it is but meet that this Corporation suitably record its sense of sorrow by a Resolution to that effect.

Mr. Wacha then moved the following Resolution:—

"That the Corporation deeply deplore the untimely death on the 21st instant of the Hon. Mr. Fazulboy Mehrally Chinoy, C.I.E., who as a member of the Corporation for nine years, and as a member of the Standing Committee for six years and generally as a public-spirited citizen and a leading member of the Mahomedan community and their representative on the Legislative Council, rendered useful and valuable services to the City and endeared himself to his colleagues and the general public by his unflinching courtesy and amiable disposition."

That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business until the resolution Mr. Wacha said, that it was with a heavy heart and feelings of great sorrow that he rose to move the above resolution. During the past three years the Corporation had lost two valuable members in Mr. Fraser and Mr. Shapurji Mistri. Now the hand of Death had removed from amongst them a younger man—Mr. Fazulboy Chinoy. It was indeed a very deplorable event. Mr. Fazulboy was a most enthusiastic councillor and some of his traits had been correctly described by the President. He was barely eight years in the Corporation when he was selected to fill the important and responsible position of the chairman of the Standing Committee. Unlike some of the members of the Corporation, he was a silent worker, and not a speaker. Mr. Fazulboy had brought into the Corporation all his

business instincts. He commanded not only the respect and esteem of the partners of Messrs. Graham and Co., but also of their assistants and other members of their establishment. His work as chairman of the Standing Committee showed that he possessed high abilities in the transaction of business.

Mr. Fazulboy had rendered useful services not only as a member of the Corporation, and as a Mahomedan to his community. He had rendered great services to the state and the public at large. He was a shining member of the Mahomedan community.

In silence said Mr. Wacha, they should bear the loss of their colleague. Mr. Fazulboy was exceedingly fair-minded, friendly and almost fraternal, in all his dealings. Sir Balchandra Krishna, in supporting the adoption of the resolution spoke in high terms of the many endearing qualities of the late Mr. Fazulboy.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the late Mr. Fazulboy was amiable personified.

Sir Dinsha Petit said he associated himself with all that had been said about their late colleague Mr. Fazulboy. His loss was one which was not confined to his community but it was a public loss.

Mr. Tod, also said that he associated himself with all that had been said about the late Mr. Fazulboy. He had known him for several years. He was friend and kindness personified. In Municipal matters he was broad-minded and he was always prepared to consider the views of others although they differed from him. His was a very severe loss.

Dr. N. Sukhia, said that it was with a sense of deep grief that he rose to add a few words to the eloquent and just tribute paid by the previous speakers to their late worthy colleague. The late Mr. Fazulboy although he represented the Government on the Corporation, was very popular on account of his many obliging qualities, and looked at all important Municipal questions from the people's point of view and voted on the popular side.

In the death of Mr. Fazulboy said Dr. Sukhia the Corporation had sustained a heavy loss and they would mourn him for a long time to come.

Mr. Mandlik said that to know Mr. Fazulboy was to love him. He was a perfect gentleman.

Mr. Hormesji Mody, next paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Fazulboy.

Mr. Navakar, said that a valuable colleague had been taken away from their midst. The late Mr. Fazulboy was full of zeal and enthusiasm in all public matters. His loss was a public loss.

Dr. Gaya, Mr. Mirza and Mr. Fazulboy Currimbhoy also added their tribute to the memory of their late esteemed colleague.

The Corporation then stood up and the resolution was passed in solemn silence.

The further business of the Corporation was adjourned to next Monday.

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MR. FAZULBOY CHINYOY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Hon. Mr. Fazulboy M. Chinoy took place yesterday and was largely attended by members of all the communities of Bombay. The funeral cortege left "Park House" Colaba, at 9 a.m., and reached the Khoja cemetery at Omerocarry at 10.30 a.m. After the last rites had been performed, the body was laid in its last resting place. A large number of persons were also present at the cemetery to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased and the largeness of the gathering testified to the high esteem and respect in which he was held by all classes and communities in Bombay.

The family of the deceased gentlemen have received a number of messages of sympathy in their sad bereavement, including one from their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willington.

The offices of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., the Bombay Flour Mills, the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and other offices were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentlemen. No performances were given at the Excelsior Cinematograph yesterday.

About 600 attended the funeral. Among those who attended the funeral were: Mr. Nigel Paton; the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte; the Hon. Sir Fazulboy Currimbhoy; Mr. Mahomed Hajji Hajji; Hajji Isuf; Hajji Ismail Sobhani; Mr. S. M. Edwards; Mr. P. C. Sethna; Mr. W. E. Crum; Mr. A. J. Billimoria; Mr. Hajji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Mr. H. G. Weber; Mr. R. T. H. McKenzie; Mr. S. M. Mitha; Mr. N. H. Moos; Mr. Hajji Ahmed Deoji; Mr. Chhottanaj; Khan Bahadur Kadwani and many others.

The Anjuman-i-Islam schools were closed on Thursday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

APPEAL FILED IN REVOLVER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCRA, July 22.

An appeal has been filed before the Sessions Judge on behalf of DeCruze, the railway ticket collector who was convicted by the Additional Magistrate for selling a revolver to an unlicensed person and sentenced to imprisonment. The Judge has granted for the records but bail has not been granted.

BANK OF BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Bank of Bengal statement for week ending July 20th shows twelve lakhs decrease in Government balance and one and half lakhs in other deposits. Loans have decreased two and mercantile bills five lakhs. The Bank's holding of Government securities is up one lakh, but the total figure of four crores ninety-five and two-third lakhs is no higher than the figure for April 27th last. The Bank rate remains at 5 per cent.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

(By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.)

POONA, July 21.

Instances having been noticed of Commanding and other Officers omitting to enforce the provisions of the Army Clothing Regulations, Madras, with the Grant Heads to which the articles demanded should be debited, such as "C.I.T." (for first issue of clothing for Territorial Units) War 1914 (for Clothing for Sergeants enlisted under I.A.O. 581 of 1914) etc., etc., the attention of all Officers concerned is invited to Part 172, I.A.O. Volume II requiring the insertion of such information.

In cases of doubt, the Divisional Controller should be consulted. The Government of India having sanctioned the immediate move of the office of the Director of Ordnance Inspection from Naini Tal to Simla that Office will close at Naini Tal on the 24th July, and reopen at Simla on the 28th July 1915. Pressing references and telegrams can be received at Naini Tal up to the 24th July, but all ordinary correspondence which cannot reach Naini Tal by the 20th July should be addressed to Simla.

The Office of the Director of Ordnance Inspection on arrival at Simla form part of the Ordnance Branch, Army Headquarters, and correspondence on matters dealt with by that office should accordingly be addressed as follows:—

Ordnance Telegrams—India, Simla.
Postal articles—The Director General of Ordnance, Army Headquarters, Ordnance Branch Simla.

A Court of Enquiry composed as under will assemble at the Office of the Signal Units Depot, Poona, on Friday the 23rd July 1915 at 10 a.m. to report on a matter that will be placed before them.

President:—A major of the 102nd Grenadiers.

Members:—A captain of the 2/4 Battalion the Border Regiment.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.
FIVE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 22.

The Lahore Special Tribunal yesterday heard the case of Sardar Bahadur Ichhra Singh's murder. The Government Advocate, Mr. Bevan Potnam, represented the Crown and the accused Banta Singh and Channan Singh were defended by Messrs. Saunders and Miran Buksh, Barristers-at-Law, respectively.

The case for the prosecution, as briefly explained by the Government Advocate, is that on 4th June 1915, the two accused murdered the deceased in broad daylight in the afternoon at the village of Jagatpur, some 15 miles distant from Taran. Banta Singh was the principal offender and Channan Singh, himself a desperate man, had been worked upon by Banta Singh and was entirely in his hands. The motive for the crime was explained in the two confessions of the accused. Ichhra Singh was obnoxious to the accused for his pro-Government political views. Moreover, he was threatening Kala Singh with proceedings under section 110, C. P. O. for his abduction of the wife of Ganga Singh, a sower, who complained to Ichhra Singh. There was also a land dispute.

Assistant Surgeon Ramnath deposed to the post mortem examination of Sardar Bahadur Ichhra Singh's body.

Kundan Singh, son of the deceased, proved the land dispute of his father with Kala Singh.

The father-in-law of the abducted girl, testified to the abduction. Fazal Din Sarbarah, Lambardar, proved the first report of murder at the Thana. Pensioned Duffadar Hazara Singh, Ganga Singh and Ratna Singh, eye-witnesses of the murder detailed the circumstances of the crime.

ACCUSED'S ADMISSION OF GUILT.

Kala Singh, the accused, in his statement admitted having killed Ichhra Singh, but he denied the land dispute and the abduction of the girl. He added that he alone committed the murder and admitted his crime.

Channan Singh, the 2nd accused, in his statement admitted having killed Ichhra Singh and proved his confessions.

Further formal evidence having been given by five witnesses for the Crown, the Court charged the accused with murder under Section 302 I.P.C.

The accused pleaded guilty with regard to the Canal Bridge Case. The defence counsel stated they had no intention of bringing forward defence evidence.

The Government Advocate then briefly reviewed the prosecution evidence in the case. He said the accused had pleaded guilty to the murder of Naik and not guilty to the murder of Gulab and Malang, but the evidence produced was overwhelming and he asked the Commissioners to inflict the extreme penalty for each accused, especially as there were no extenuating circumstances for the dastardly and brutal crimes. He also pressed for the confiscation of such property of the accused as was liable to be confiscated.

Mr. Saunders, for the defence, while admitting most of the facts denied his client's responsibility for the murders of Gulab and Malang and submitted that the sentences less than capital punishment would meet the ends of justice.

Sheikh Miran Baksh, on behalf of four of his clients, prayed for mercy, while in regard to Banta Singh he thought the case was not so fully proved as to justify the infliction of capital punishment.

Ichhra Singh's murder case was then briefly argued by the Government Advocate and defence counsel on lines somewhat similar to the above case.

EXTREME PENALTY AWARDED.

Orders were pronounced in both cases by the Special Commissioners. They convicted all the five accused (Kala Singh, Banta Singh, Channan Singh, Harnam Singh and Atma Singh) of the murder of Naik Chittr Gulab and Malang under sections 302 and 302 and 139 I.P.C. and sentenced them to be hanged. They also convicted Kala and Channan Singh of Ichhra Singh's murder and sentenced them to be hanged. It was also ordered that all their property liable to confiscation be forfeited to Government.

MAX OF BRUSSELS.

HEROISM AND HUMOUR IN PLUCKY LETTER.

Good news of the health of M. Max, the heroic Burgomaster of Brussels, has reached the Havre correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" through a letter in his own hand, dated the end of May, from the fortress of Glatz, where M. Max is interned.

M. Max says he is especially sustained by the great amount of encouragement he receives. "There is no merit," he continues, "in supporting the fate I bear stoically. I only see in my patience the application of the natural law by which all beings adapt themselves to the conditions imposed by circumstances."

"It is now 240 days since I have been a prisoner, and captivity is become for me a normal state. The sufferings I felt during the first weeks following my arrest grow less and less. I remember once reading of three centuries ago at Brussels. The accused man, who was convicted, was put into the prison of Vilverde. After he had been imprisoned for thirty years his innocence was established, and he was set at liberty. But he asked as a favour that he might not be released, and the Government of the time generously granted it."

"Who shall say that it will not come to pass one day at some sitting of the Communal Council that I shall not look back with regret upon the silent dungeon cell at 'Glatz'?"

It will be seen that the courageous Burgomaster maintains both his heroism and his humour.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, off-times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough.

B-11

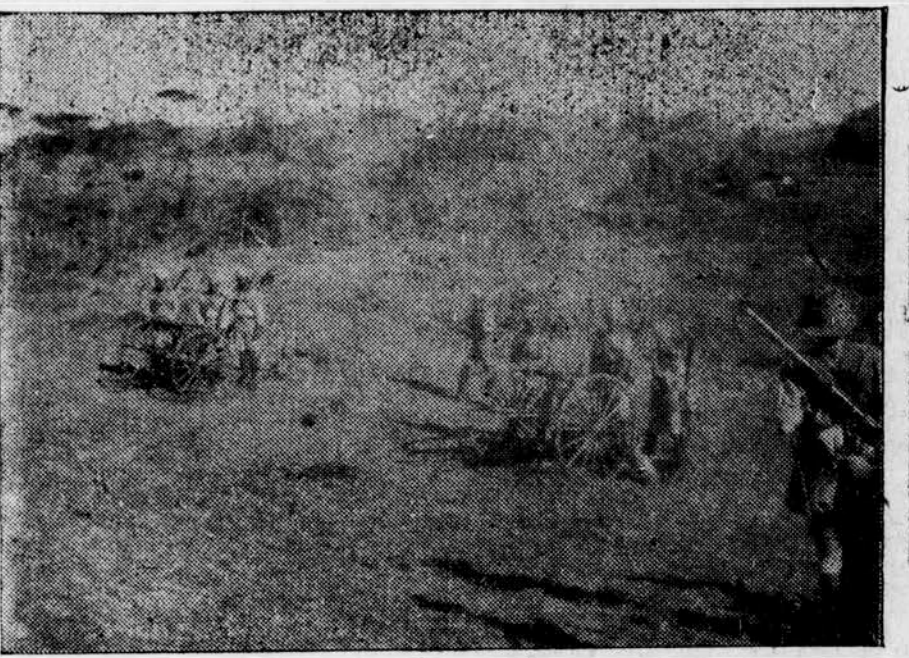
VOLUNTEERS FROM INDIA IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.



A group of Punjab Riflemen enjoying a rest.



A grave in which 5 German officers, who were killed by a British shell, were buried.



King's African Rifles with Maxims mounted on light carriages.



Tiffin in the Field.

SALVAGE.

HOW A WRECK IS RAISED.

The work of salving vessels, writes the naval correspondent of the "Sunday Times," is no easy one at any time and, though it is constantly being done, it is to all intents and purposes an almost unknown subject, so that perhaps a short description of the operations entailed will be of interest.

There are very few hard-and-fast rules in salvage work. Each wreck must be judged in its own special conditions and dealt with accordingly.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION.

The personal element is of almost as much importance as the material. The divers must be of ready resource, gifted with great coolness and indomitable perseverance. For this reason divers are essentially chosen from men who have spent their youth at sea. The next item of importance is the tools at their disposal. Efficient pumps are the first essential and the introduction of oil-driven pumps has greatly facilitated the work. They are about half the weight of the older steam pumps and a good machine has a pumping capacity of about 800 tons of water per hour. The invention of pneumatic submarine tools has also greatly aided salvage operations. These tools, drills, and hammers are made watertight, and are actuated by compressed air. They are very handy and are easily used under water.

In salving a wreck the first thing to be done, if she is in deep water, is to shift her to shallow water, pontoons and strong lifting wires being used for that purpose. The wires must first be passed under the wreck: This is done by two tugs, each having an end of the wire secured to her stern. The tugs steam one each side of the wreck until the wire, dragged between them, takes up against the hull of the wreck. Both tugs stop, then one goes ahead for a while, thus pulling the other boat astern. This other tug then goes ahead, pulling the former astern, and so a saw-saw motion is produced and the wire gets gradually worked under the wreck's bottom. The two ends are then secured, each to a pontoon on either side. Many wires are thus swept under the wreck, from both ends, and are secured to pontoons. The wires are then hauled taut at low water and secured, and as the tide rises the wreck is lifted.

GROUNDING THE WRECK.

The whole flotilla of pontoons is then towed inshore at high water until the wreck grounds on the water shallowing. At next low water the operation is repeated and wires hauled taut again. On high water the wreck is once more towed inshore until eventually she is in shallow water for her deck to be clear.

When there is no rise and fall of the tide the pontoons are first partially flooded

until their decks are just awash. The wires are then hauled taut and secured and the water is pumped out of the pontoons. These rise and so lift the wreck. Another method is to sink large steel cylinders alongside the wreck. These are then firmly secured to it by wires, and the water pumped out of them. As they regain their buoyancy and try to rise to the surface they lift the wreck with them.

The next thing to be done is to patch the fractures sufficiently to allow of the water being pumped out of the sunken ship.

THE WORK OF THE DIVERS.

The divers go down to search for the damage. If the damage is slight, that is, up to about eight feet in diameter, they first drill all round the fractured part and insert bolts; then with a thin sheet of iron they make a template, or pattern for the patch. This pattern is sent up to the salvage vessel and a steel plate is cut to fit it exactly, holes being drilled in the correct places for the bolts to pass through. The patch is set down and the divers fit it on, securing it in place with nuts and bolts.

For big holes a built-up patch, called a "shield," has to be made. Two canvas bolsters stuffed with oakum are first bolted on to the hull, one each side of the damaged portion. The divers, working from the bottom, cover the hole with pitch pine planks, closely fitting together and resting across the bolsters. They are secured with long "hook bolts" which have their inner ends bent to a hook. The bolts are passed through holes in the planks and are hooked round any beams, etc., inside the hull, or round the torrid edges of the plates themselves. The "butterfly" nuts are then screwed up tight and each plank is thus forced securely against the bolsters. Numbers of planks are fitted until the hole is covered.

When all damage has been thus repaired the pumps are set to work and the water is gradually pumped out of the ship until the floats once more and can be towed into dry dock and properly repaired. Another method which is becoming universally adopted is to use compressed air to expel the water from a wreck. All hatchways, ventilators, etc., have to be securely covered and made airtight, tallow being used to fill the crevices that the air leaks through. Air is then pumped into the hull at high pressure and the water is forced out through the fractures by which it entered.

REPAIRS WITH CEMENT.

Damage to a ship's bottom is often repaired with cement. A wooden frame is fixed over the hole from the inside and this frame and packed closely together. The cement sets hard and forms a very strong floor over the hole and so effectively closes it.

The difficulties of working under water are enormous and unless every measure is taken to ensure that the work is most efficiently carried out success will never

"WAITING OUR TIME."

COLONEL MAUDE'S OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., delivered the second of his series of lectures upon the war at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, on Saturday, June 26, when he spoke upon the general position on the Russian frontier. The primary object of his lectures was, he said, to try and dispel the gloom—the great wave of depression which he found everywhere he went. There was no need at all for the depression and gloom. The newspapers had been blackening everything, and he noticed that they did not say that we were not fighting the whole of the German Powers alone, but were fighting with powerful Allies. The whole strength of the German army in its central position was not only that it was very numerous, but it was able to move its men quickly backwards and forwards.

If you carry your mind back to October, continued Colonel Maude, when nothing but exceptional bravery kept the Germans from breaking through at Ypres, you will see the value of the Russian attack which caused the Germans to send four army corps to the eastern front. What the Germans were really trying for was not to take Calais so that they could invade England, but to hold the coast and prevent us landing a big army. At one time the pressure of the Russians in the east saved the position in the west. Now the pressure in the west was saving the position in the east.

THE SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

Describing the fighting on the Russian frontier, Colonel Maude said the Germans collected great masses of troops and began attacking. The Russians gradually fell back, fighting every foot of the ground, and drawing the Germans away from their railways, so that there was nothing left for them to bring up supplies or ammunition but a path and such railways as could be relied by the engineers. As soon as the Russians had the enemy far enough they attacked and drove them back—not too far, but far enough. There had never been such an army in the world as the German army round Craoov. The guns were so heavy that it would require about thirty big goods trains to supply the ammunition

be attained. A strong tide hampers the divers terribly, as it sweeps them off their feet, so that it is frequently only possible for them to work during the short hours of slack water. Wind and sea prevent the salvage ships, lying alongside the wreck, so their hours of work are further restricted.

In fact, with these difficulties and the many near-ending hitches that arise in the course of the work salvage operations are fraught with danger and success can only be attained by rapidity of work and ready resource on the part of the divers, who risk their lives every time they descend below water.

for a good day's fighting. The war on the Russian front was becoming something like the Boer War, when it took about ten British men with heavy convoys to keep in check one Boer with a pony. Perhaps the greatest danger of the Russians had been when they were driven back through Przemyśl. If they had taken refuge in the fortress there then their doom would have been sealed. As they approached Lemberg the Germans became more and more congested, and again the Russians would not make the mistake of occupying the fortress.

Colonel Maude referred to the old-time methods of attack and defence, and said a good archer would make more hits on a head and shoulder target than anyone today except a Bisley expert. In Henry VI's time the French drove us out of the north of France because we were short of what was equivalent to high explosives to-day. It was not until the beginning of October that the Government of this country realised that the present war was to be waged with high explosive shells, and we were only now beginning satisfactorily to solve the problem.

"WE ARE IN NO HURRY."

The Allies or the Russians, continued the lecturer, did not want to invade Germany until Germany had been made to produce her last reserve. And when they were forced back they would fall back with such rapidity that there would be practically no opposition inside the country. In January the French authorities published figures of the Germans who had been lost as 1½ million. That worked out at about half a million a month, and did not take into account the sick, and there was a good number of sick. They came to the conclusion that Germany could not put into the field more than 8½ million men. She had only 17 million men between 18 and 50 all told, and from these had to be deducted the lame, etc., about half a million, and the men who had to be kept for their work. He emphasised the fact that Germany could not have more than 8½ million fit and available men at the beginning of the war. If the rate at which they were killed up to January had been kept up—and it had probably increased—the Germans would be accounted for by the beginning of November next.

We are in no hurry, he continued. There is no need to be in a hurry, because every day that passes ammunition is being brought forth, and the longer we wait the greater will be the storm. But the commanders will not wait for another winter campaign. I believe you will have the great point in a few weeks. And we have a good chance of victory now.

Speaking of the troops remaining in England, he said the only reason they were not in France was because there was no need for them. There were 15 million Russians ready to serve, and the Allies outnumbered the armies of the Germans by about five or six to one. And, he concluded, if you cannot beat the Germans at those odds, personally I shall be inclined to see the flag hauled down and go and bury myself.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE

EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 21.

On Tuesday the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners. Mr. Bartley, Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, said that on the 3rd May he went to Belgachi with the Sub-Divisional Officer where he met Inspector Pronath Das who informed him that the dacoits had gone further west. At about 11-30 witness went to Kalukhail and there met the senior and the junior sub-inspectors of Pauga and a constable Ram Sukul. With Ram Sukul there was a Mahomedan. Witness took the Mahomedan with him due north up to the river leaving the constable at the Kalukhail station. He made arrangements to have the trains watched.

Surendra Nath Chakraborty, Station Master, Bheramara, said that on 1st May at about 3 a.m. he received a letter to send a telegram. Witness identified the letter.

Basanta Kumar Mukhopadhyaya Sub-inspector, Daulatpur Thana, said that on 1st May at 12-30 a.m. he received the news of the dacoity. He received a letter from Harinath Shah. At 5 a.m. in the morning he went to the place of occurrence. He took statements of the persons who were present at the time of the dacoity. None of them said that the dacoits were in European dress.

Panchanan Paramanik, a shopkeeper of Raita, said on the 15th or 16th of Basakhi, on a Wednesday a Kisto Bindi took a boat there. There were two boats, two gentlemen and Kisto and one boy went to witness' shop and purchased food stuffs. One of the gentlemen remained in the shop and paid the price. This gentleman said that they would go to Shikarpur to play football. After they had gone away he found a glass. The glass had been made over to the Sub-inspector of the Daulatpur Thana.

Jabbar Halsana said that after the evening had set in on the night of the dacoity he went to Dango. He saw 10 men and one of them had climbed up a telegraph post. Witness thought that they had come to repair the wire.

Sub-inspector Basanta Kumar Mukhopadhyaya recalled and examined by the court said that he took down Kisto Bindi's statement under Section 161.

Next witness Bhupat Bagchi, sub-inspector, said that he received the information of the Khalipur incident on the afternoon of 4th. A constable brought a letter from Nirodo and he made this the first information. He went to the place of occurrence reaching the place at 12 in the night. In the morning he saw the place of occurrence. On the 5th he took statements of Bhupati and Abbey.

The case is proceeding.

BRITISH DYES SCHEME,

LARGE NEW WORKS CONTEMPLATED.

The Council of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, on June 25, received a letter from the Mayor (Alderman J. Blamires) in reference to the establishment in Huddersfield of the new works of British Dyes, Limited. The Mayor stated that the Company are looking out for a site for new works, which it is anticipated will be several times the size of the present works of Messrs. Read, Holliday and Sons at Huddersfield (including the extensions now in progress), and that many thousands hands will be employed there. It is considered by the Huddersfield Corporation that it would be a great advantage to Huddersfield if the directors could be induced to establish the works there. The Corporation have already approached the chairman of the Company upon the subject, and he and other officials of the new company have inspected a site suggested by the Corporation covering about 140 acres and extending from the river at the back of Messrs. Learow's mill in Leeds Road up the Dalton valley. The Mayor suggested that if the views of the Chamber of Commerce were in accord with those of the Corporation they should take some action in the direction of representing to the Company the great advantages which might be fairly claimed for the proposed site.

A resolution was passed expressing gratification at the steps taken by the Corporation, and instructing the secretary to write to the British Dyes Company urging them to adopt the Corporation's suggestion, especially in view of the fact that Huddersfield is an important and easily accessible centre for firms consuming dye-ware.

PROF. SCOTT HOLLAND AND "A HOLY WAR."

Professor Scott Holland, of Christ Church, Oxford, and Dr. Walter Lock, of Kettle College, protest in the "Manchester Guardian" against the Bishop of London's use of the term "A Holy War." "We will not," says Dr. Scott Holland, "ask the clergy to become Mad Mullahs preaching a Jihad, but, at the most, very humble and penitent policemen, patiently urging people to 'move on' to their appointed stations. There is indeed a Holy War, to which He rides out on His white horse, Who is called faithful and true, and in righteousness doth judge and make war. But as with fearful eyes we look up to that splendid chivalry who follow Him, 'clothed in the fine linen, white and pure,' we must fear to include under the sanction of that high title the piteous parody of it that we are offering as a spectacle to angels and men on the blood-soaked fields of Flanders."

Dr. Lock says that "when the Bishop of London sends a message to the whole Church that its chief task at the present moment is to 'mobilise the nation for a Holy War,' I cannot but feel a loss of the true sense of proportion, for if there is one duty which belongs to the State and not to the Church it is the duty of deciding the moment at which it is necessary to mobilise the nation."

BARMAN TRIAL.

JURY'S VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

JUDGE'S COMMENTS.

A verdict of not guilty was returned on June 28 in the trial at the Old Bailey of Mary Wheatley, the barmaid who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie J. M. Wootton, the wife of Lieutenant Wootton, of the 10th Bedfordshires, at Rotherfield-street, Islington, on March 23 last. The verdict was received with subdued applause by visitors in the court, says the "Standard."

Concluding his speech for the defence, Mr. Pratt said that after the way in which the prisoner had been treated by Lieutenant Wootton she meant to have nothing at all to do with him. She came to town to seek assistance until she could get a situation, and if relations with Wootton were resumed, the jury would judge as to whose fault it was. The jury, in his submission, could only draw one inference from what was known of the person who called on Mrs. Wootton on the fatal night, and that was that it was a person whom Mrs. Wootton was expecting, and with whom she had an appointment. The person's voice was said to have resembled "Auntie Mabel's." The judge had heard "Auntie Mabel's" voice, and it was nothing like the prisoner's. There was evidence to show that the voice was not the prisoner's.

The murder was committed at twenty minutes or a quarter to eight; the time occurred in journeying from Rotherfield-street to Richmond-road, Shepherd's Bush, was from 40 to 48 minutes. The prisoner was seen by her landlady at Shepherd's Bush at 8.40, and the landlady thought she heard the prisoner moving about half an hour previously. That brought the time to 8.10, and only gave the prisoner 25 minutes to make the journey. The physical impossibility. The prisoner had been in the house at least half an hour when Lieutenant Wootton called, and yet he had said that she wiped her brow as though she had been hurrying.

"Why," asked Mr. Pratt, "should he go out of his way to make that statement? Because, I suggest, it was going to injure the prisoner. This girl has told lies, but some were at the instigation of Lieutenant Wootton. It is a wicked thing to tell lies, but this poor girl has been terribly punished. Tricked, betrayed by Lieutenant Wootton, cast aside by him, cast into prison with all the anxiety of practically three trials, she has been more than punished for anything she ever did wrong."

"MANY STRANGE FEATURES." Mr. Justice Lush, in summing up, remarked that Mr. Pratt had nothing to reproach himself with. He had carried out with ability his responsible duty. The evidence was purely circumstantial. Motive was an important factor, but motive could not convert suspicion into proof.

"I shall say nothing more of Lieutenant Wootton than is necessary," went on his lordship. "The case presents many strange features, and it involves a certain degree of mystery in some of its points. It is a case which presents many disagreeable features. It is difficult to speak temperately of the conduct of Lieutenant Wootton towards his wife and towards the accused. I must strongly agree with Mr. Muir when he spoke of the wrong that would be done if the evidence by Mr. Wootton were relied upon, unless it were corroborated."

"Wootton comes before you as a discredited witness, and had this case rested upon his evidence alone I should have had no hesitation in telling you that you would do wrong in acting upon it and convicting this woman. I do not only speak of the infidelity to his wife. That is bad enough, and no doubt has given and will give him cause for reflection and shame as long as he lives. That postcard which he admits he wrote to the prisoner's father and mother when the prisoner and he were living together is a postcard which unfortunately shows that at times he has little regard for the truth. It seems to me shocking that when he was living with the accused as man and wife he should, whether it was dictated to him by the prisoner or not, have written to the parents of this girl 'Dear dad and mother,' in order to deceive them into thinking that he was married to their daughter and to no one else."

Coming to the question as to who was in the possession of the revolver on the night of the murder, the judge said that it was not suggested that Lieutenant Wootton committed this crime, but the prisoner said he had the revolver and he said she had it.

THE QUESTION OF TIME.

The judge called attention to an important piece of evidence which had not previously been emphasised. Lieutenant Wootton's usual hour for the two or three days for calling at Richmond-road was at 8 o'clock or soon afterwards. On the night of the murder he rose from mess, but called at a hairdresser's, and did not reach Richmond-road until 9.10. He (the judge) was not suggesting any complicity on the part of Lieutenant Wootton, but it was a matter for the jury to observe. But for the fact that Lieutenant Wootton called at the hairdresser's he would have reached Richmond-road and found no one there if the prisoner committed the murder in Rotherfield-street. If the prisoner was the person whom the landlady heard moving about, then there was no case against her. Unquestionably she could not have been in two places at once or have got from one to the other in the time. Was she in the house half an hour before she was seen? The landlady was not definite, and that was all they could get.

The judge, concluding his summing up, said that the case required the utmost care. The facts must be such as to enable the jury to say that this thing charged against the prisoner must have happened. Suspicion, however great, was not enough. "Even if you believe it did happen, that is not the thing upon which you are em-

barked. Are you able to say: 'It must have happened; there is no other reasonable possible theory?' Unless you are, however grave the suspicion, you ought not to convict, and you will not convict." Unless the case had gone out of the region of suspicion into the region of reasonable certainty in their minds their verdict must be one of not guilty even if it left the matter inconclusive and uncertain.

The jury retired, and were absent 10 or 12 minutes. On their return the foreman announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner, who had gazed anxiously at the jury, was unmoved when the foreman uttered the verdict, but smiled as she turned and left the dock.

OFFICER'S DUEL.

INTERESTING WAR STORIES FROM EAST AFRICA.

Travellers passing through Cairo from Uganda have informed Reuters' correspondent that British operations in German East Africa are now proceeding satisfactorily. They relate strange tales of the fighting. One incident was the meeting of a company of blacks under the command of a Belgian officer with another company of blacks under a German officer at a spot between Lake Kiwu and Lake Tanganyika, where in their ancient fashion the officers fought with their spears.

After parrying for some time the German felt that the Belgian was likely to get the better of him with the sword, so he suddenly drew his revolver. The Belgian, however, had noticed the movement, and quickly drew his weapon, and both aimed together. The Belgian received a wound in the shoulder, but the German fell dead, shot through the heart. The German troops then surrendered in a body. Another story is told about the King's African Rifles, who having lost all their officers, were taken in command by a black colour-sergeant, who completely routed the Germans.

SKUTARI OCCUPIED.

"DEFINITELY ANNEXED" TO MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrin occupation of Skutari was carried out on June 27 in agreement with the Mirdite Prince, Bib Doda, the troops of King Nicholas having first occupied Alessio, Shaik, and Temai. Bib Doda went to the Montenegrin headquarters to settle the conditions of occupation, and a notice was issued by the municipal authorities inviting the populace to go out to greet "the glorious Montenegrin army." This invitation was universally accepted. The Mahomedan and Roman Catholic chieftains, the Orthodox leaders, Jesuit priests, members of the Government and the municipality, gendarmes, police, and school children among those who, with bands playing and banners flying, went out to meet the Montenegrins. The Montenegrin army entered Skutari at midday.

The Austro-Hungarian Consulate hauled down its flag and placed itself under Greek protection. General Vukotich proceeded to the town, where he received the principal people of the town, and intimated to them that Skutari was definitely annexed to Montenegro. The General subsequently sent a note to the consuls announcing the annexation.

UNDERGROUND SCHOOL.

TEACHING THE CHILDREN OF BOMBAYED RHEIMS.

An interesting account of a visit to an underground school at Rheims, which has been bombed by the Germans at intervals since last September, is given by a correspondent of the "Temps."

"The school," he writes, "is in a big basement with sufficient daylight to make lamps unnecessary. In it are about two hundred children, whose ages range from two to twelve. They are divided into five classes, and work as steadily as if they were in their usual classrooms. The oldest are studying for their first certificates."

"I saw plenty of copybooks in which the writing was perfectly regular, though several shells have already fallen on the house. One of the youngest children, less than two years old, has not missed a single day."

I had provided myself with some sweets, and the sight of the white paper bags created a great deal more excitement than did the bangle-calls that rang out at the same time, announcing that an aeroplane was coming. Masters and scholars alike seem to take it as a matter of course to be at work in a basement under fire from the enemy's guns. I have had quite a lesson in courage."

DR. R. F. HORTON AND THE SPRINGS OF VICTORY.

Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, writing in the "Evening News," says:

"It may not yet be patent to all, but it is undoubtedly true that at this moment the whole fate of our Empire depends upon this: whether we have among us, in the Churches or outside, enough spiritual might, spiritual power, spiritual decision, to grasp firmly the Unseen and to use the forces which God holds out to those who put their trust in Him. The eyes of God run to and fro in the earth, to show Himself strong on behalf of those who trust Him."

The Government of India have sanctioned an increase in the number of assistant sessions judgeships to be held by Sub-judges in the Madras Presidency from two to four and the Madras Government have asked the High Court to forward proposals to give effect to this.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy.

WAR NEWS SERVICE.

UNSUCCESSFUL LIBEL ACTS.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a Special Jury on the 25th June, comments made by "Truth" on a service of war news supplied to the public at subscription rates led to an action for damages for alleged libel. Mr. Alfred Hewitt Smith, proprietor of the Express News Agency, was plaintiff, and he brought the action against the "Truth" Publishing Co. (Ltd.) in respect of statements made in that periodical reflecting upon his business. During the cross-examination of plaintiff, however, the jury expressed a disinclination to proceed further, and ultimately they found for defendants.

Defendants said the words complained of were true, they denied the meanings placed upon them, and contended that they were justified.

Mr. Vachell, in opening the case for plaintiff, said "Truth" in two issues charged Mr. Smith with offering the public a scheme for getting war news which was a fraudulent one, and with sending out news which he had obtained dishonestly by the use of the telegrams and news sources of other newspapers. When war broke out Mr. Smith was engaged in an advertising business, but he conceived the idea of replacing that business by a war news service, given to the public in return for a reasonable subscription. The scheme was to send out news by telephone, telegram, or messenger before it appeared in the daily papers, and in addition to installing fifteen telephones in his office, Mr. Smith engaged a staff of ten persons to receive and transmit messages.

"TELEPATHIC" NEWS.

The arrangements which were made for obtaining news were of a very complete character. Mr. Smith approached a Mr. Long, who represented several weekly and morning newspapers at the official Press Bureau, and arranged with him that he should telephone to the Express News Agency all the official communiques as soon as they were issued. In addition to the supply of news from the Press Bureau, plaintiff had communications sent him from a Mr. Pheasant, who was on the Continent, and who had sent from the front a number of messages of an exclusive character. News was also sent to the agency by a Mr. Charles, a commercial inquiry agent, who was engaged in Belgium at the beginning of the war. A Mr. Gardiner, who had a tape news machine in his office, exchanged the news he received with Mr. Smith for the purposes of the Express Agency. To complete his sources of war news, plaintiff subscribed to the war services of several London daily papers, including the "Times" and the "Daily Mail," and he issued a circular in which he offered his service to subscribers at the rate of 7s. 6d. a week, if sent by messenger or telephone, and 5s. and the cost of transmission, if sent by telegram. It was on that circular that the first alleged libel was written. "Truth" in its issue on Sept. 23, commented as follows:

The Express News Agency, of 26 Charing-cross-road, makes the announcement, by circular, that they have made arrangements whereby they are enabled to obtain the very latest information about the war considerably in advance of anything published in the papers, and to remit it by telegraph or telephone or special messenger to subscribers for 7s. 6d. per week. No doubt the Express Agency can manage to distribute news, but how they are able to obtain it before the newspapers is not apparent unless they are in telepathic communication with the Commander-in-Chief. As that seems unlikely, I should not advise anyone to pay 7s. 6d. a week for a half-penny worth of news."

Plaintiff complained of the statement made, demanded an apology, and offered to supply "Truth" with a free service, which was accepted. On Oct. 14 defendants published an article on the agency, which was headed, "Looted War News," and concluded:

I have no intention whatever of offering any apology for criticism which, as is now evident, erred only in being much too mild for a business conducted by means of a shameless system of literary brigandage."

AN ARREST.

Evidence was given by plaintiff in support of his counsel's statements. There was, he said, no truth whatever in the allegations that he had induced the servants of Reuters' Exchange Telegraph, and Central News companies improperly to disclose information or news. He was aware now that Gardiner did send him news that was received from the war services of the "daily papers. Gardiner, however, told him that there was no restriction on that news supply and witness did not know of any restriction. Plaintiff stated that he lost money as a result of the attacks made by "Truth," and had to close the business of the agency. He had hopes of building up an agency like Reuters' (Limited).

Cross-examined: For the last few years he had been engaged in the cinematograph business.

Has Gardiner been arrested?—I do not know.

Is he in prison?—I do not know. Witness admitted that he had heard the previous evening that Gardiner had been arrested. He heard that he had been arrested for trying to obtain 10s. 8d.

Counsel: What a funny sum. Was he trying to get it from a solicitor? (Laughter.)—I don't know.

How many county-court judgments have been registered against you in the four years?—I cannot recollect.

Counsel referred to several judgments registered up to 1914.

Witness said a number of judgments had been made against him following the attacks by "Truth."

Counsel pointed out that five of the seven judgments referred to were made before the Express Agency was started.

Plaintiff was questioned in regard to dealings with moneylenders, and was asked if he had ever been arrested for debt and sent to prison.

"They have come to arrest me," he replied, "but I have paid the money." How many times have you been arrested for debt? Once, as far as I know.

His Lordship: As far as you know?—(Laughter.) Witness explained that he had never real-

ly been arrested. He paid before the warrant was carried out.

Plaintiff admitted that he had written to the "Daily Mail" in the name of Morton asking for a renewal of their war news service. The latter added:

Unless the news is supplied more promptly I shall have to discontinue it. I sometimes receive the messages after I have read the news in the paper.

Witness denied that he wrote the letter, because he knew no newspaper would send news to an agency.

At this point the foreman of the jury observed, "I think we have heard enough of this my lord."

His Lordship: This is an action for libel for inquiry to plaintiff's reputation—

The Foreman: We think we have heard enough on the point of reputation.

Mr. Bankes: That is the only point there is.

Mr. Vachell said that was not the only point, but his lordship remarked, "The question is whether a man is libelled who obtains news by false pretences."

Mr. Vachell: What are false pretences?

His Lordship: Saying that he was a subscriber when he was not, and that he was using it for bookmaking. It is a waste of time for the jury to continue an action for libel when the plaintiff has to admit that he has tried and by false pretences.

Addressing the jury, his lordship said, "If you are of that opinion, you had better find a verdict for the defendants."

The jury returned a verdict for defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC INTRIGUES.

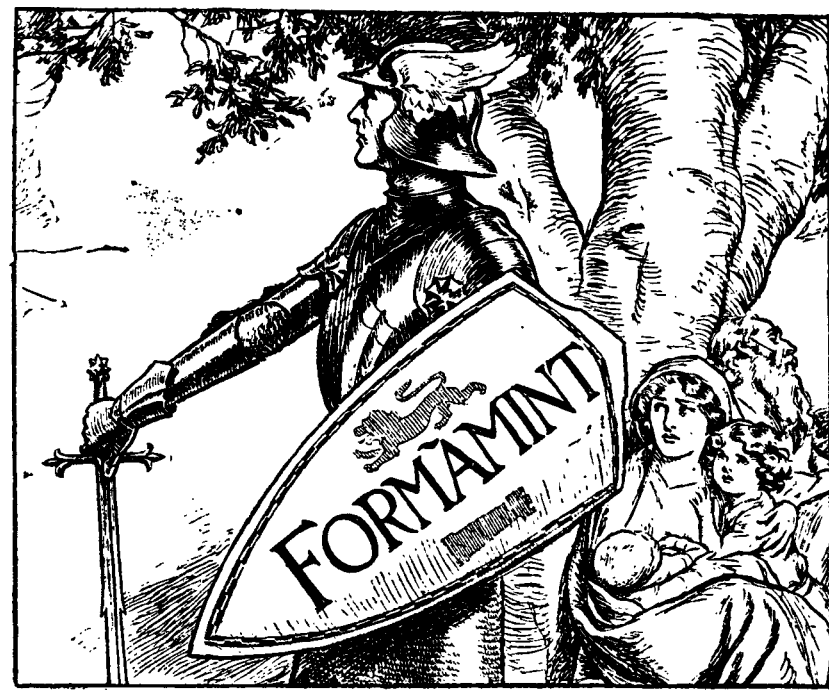
Rumours have recently spread that the attitude of Sweden has of late become less friendly towards the Allied cause than it was at the beginning of the war. The reasons assigned for the reported change are, mainly, an increase in the activity of German diplomats and agents, a recrudescence of Swedish fears of Russia, coupled with resentment of an alleged curtailment of Finnish liberties by the Russian authorities, and growing irritation over British interference with Swedish trade and mail.

In an interesting telegram our Stockholm correspondent alludes this morning to the question of Russo-Swedish relations, and attributes the distrust of Russia which has sprung up, or has been fostered among the Swedish public, to the fear that Russia may be harbouring some scheme to secure, at the expense of Scandinavia, an ice-free port. We believe these fears to be totally unfounded. Our correspondent alludes also to the reassuring effect that would be produced in Sweden by liberal treatment of the Finnish, as of the Polish, people after the war. This is a matter which we believe can safely be left to the wisdom of the Emperor of Russia and of his responsible advisers. We understand Swedish apprehensions, though we do not share them. Nor are we inclined to attach too much importance to German intrigues. The sound sense of the Swedish people will be proof even against indiscretions in high places. We cannot forget that it was the King of Sweden himself who took the initiative in the Mahono meeting of last December in order to place Scandinavian neutrality upon a firmer basis.

King Gustaf then showed clear insight into the joint interests of the Scandinavian countries, and nothing has since happened to suggest that his vision has been dulled. With well-tried and sagacious advisers like M. de Hammarskjöld and Dr. Wallenberg, with the support of the Riksdag and of the country at large, His Majesty will certainly be able to realize his well-known desire to maintain the neutrality of Sweden above suspicion throughout the war.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Yet there is neutrality and neutrality, and it would be foolish to ignore the fact that there are in Sweden politicians and business men who desire what is called "active neutrality," that is to say, a more definite policy of protest against infractions of neutral rights by the belligerent Powers. We are the last to misunderstand or to resent the protests of neutrals against interference with their legitimate trade. We have always desired that such protests should be examined with good will and addressed in so far as it may be in our power to redress them. We know that the imperious demands of our military position necessarily inflict damage on neutrals; and that, when all has been done to keep such injury within the narrowest limits, it must still be grievous to bear. Neutrals, for their part, must realize that we cannot blunt the edge of one of our main weapons against the enemy in a struggle which we are waging for our liberties as well as for our own. As the struggle proceeds, and fresh complications arise, the injuries and annoyances suffered by neutrals naturally increase, and discussions that were at first conducted in an urbane tone tend to become testy and impatient. "Much of the trouble that has arisen might, we are persuaded, have been avoided had the British Government from the first laid down strictly and definitely its position in regard to neutral trade. However drastic such a definition might have appeared, it would at least have been clear, and modifications—which would then have been viewed as concessions—would have been feasible in special circumstances. But our Government elected to proceed from neutrality to comparative stringency, and created the impression that our attitude towards neutrals was becoming increasingly harsh. These drawbacks are inherent in all rule-of-thumb procedure. What is now required is firm and careful treatment of the whole problem in the light of experience already gained. The war is not nearly at an end, and the tribulations of neutrals are by no means over. But when a position is clearly defined, the chances of arbitrary action are diminished, and with them the likelihood of giving unnecessary offence. In the case of Sweden we trust—and, indeed, we know—that all legitimate grievances will receive courteous consideration, and, whenever possible, speedy redress. On the other hand, we are convinced that if the Swedish public can dispel fears that are groundless, and view our difficulties and their own in a fair and impartial spirit, a "modus vivendi" will be found that will reconcile our own vital rights and interests with the unquestionable rights and interests of neutral trade.



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INDIAN MUSIC.

DEMONSTRATION AT CHARWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)
A demonstration of Indian Music was held at the Charwar Training College for men, on Tuesday the 29th June, 1915, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society of Western India. It was largely attended and the meeting was representative in character. Among those present were Mr. E. Clements, District Judge, Mr. Emanuel the Collector, Mr. A. C. Miller, the Acting Educational Inspector, S.D., the Hon. Mr. Rodda, Rao Bahadur Jathar, Rao Sahab Kalekundi, Dadashah Heblkar, Mr. V. B. Joshi, Principal, of the College and other European and Indian gentlemen. Mr. Miller was in the chair.

Mr. Deval, Secretary, Philharmonic Society, read a learned paper in which he maintained that the ancient writers on Indian Music recognised Harmonics and that the Shrutee was not a unit of measurement. Mr. Deval's paper is valuable as putting an end to the long standing controversy carried on in the pages of the Indian Musical Journal of Mysore (November, 1912) by able men from May to December, 1912) by able men like Mr. E. Clements and Rao Bahadur P. R. Bhandarkar, with which the reader of current literature on Indian Music is already familiar.

On the subject of the interpretation of Arya 30 to 33 of *Raga Vibodha Viveka* II, Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Ramchandra Bhandarkar says:—

"An actual reference to *Raga Vibodha* (Arya 31 commentary) shows what the author really means. Usually a desired note is produced by pressing the left on a fret by means of a finger of the left hand and plucking the string, but the same notes, rather faint can be produced without bringing the string into contact with the fret at all, but simply by lightly touching it with a finger of the left hand at that spot and then plucking it. Hence, he says, the note is *Swagambhu* or self-produced. Even a beginner in the science of acoustics will understand that these two methods are in essence the same: the damping of the string in one being done in other weak; and that this experiment has absolutely nothing to do with harmonics or upper partial tones."

Both Messrs. P. R. Bhandarkar and V. N. Bhattachande, the lecturer said, were quite mistaken in the interpretation of verses 30, 31, 32 of *Raga Vibodha Viveka* II, and in the course of a long dissertation attempted to prove their mistake.

SOME EXPERIMENTS.

Here Mr. N. V. Kolarkar explained by means of a diagram and actual experiments, how verses 31 and 32 in *Viveka* II of Somanath *Raga Vibodha* might be rightly interpreted in the light of the modern science of acoustics. He clearly showed the difference between "the damping of the wire" and "the touching of the wire" and showed by an experiment that these two phenomena gave rise to two different notes and thus could not be called to be one and the same.

Messrs. S. B. Ketkar, the well-known musician of Ramdurg, and D. P. Savakar, the Music teacher of the College were then called upon to distinguish by their ears the different notes produced on the di-chord and the pitches of the notes were found to exactly correspond with those arrived at by science.

At the end of the experiment two gentlemen from among the audience Messrs. T. K. Pitre and Morab, who are amateur players on *Satar* etc. verified the pitches of the notes by their ears. They also corroborated the statements of the musicians.

As regards the second point Dr. P. R. Bhandarkar M.A. says: "But it is the ancient Sanskrit writers Bharat and Matang themselves who have said that a Shruti is a unit of measurement."

For easy translation of the portion of Bharata's commentary as given by Mr. Fox Strangways:

"Take two Veenas, alike in all respects. Tune them both in the Shadji grama. On one of them diminish Pa (i.e., lower the note Pa so as to form our a flat instead of A sharp) by this Praman Shruti, but in such a way that the Pa of the Shadji grama can be put back again. This is the diminution of one shruti, by second diminution Ga (on one veena) becomes Ri (on the other) and similarly, Ni becomes Dha."

"The second shruti then, is the difference between the Praman shruti and the semi-tone, and the shrutis were therefore not equal in size."

"By a third diminution D and R of one Veeena coincide with Pa and Sa of the other; and by a fourth diminution Pa, Na and Sa coincide with Ma, Ga and Ni. This scheme shows the 22 shrutis of the two gramas."

"The only thing this establishes is" continues Mr. Fox Strangways, "that the shrutis were not equal in size. They are of three sizes:—(1) The difference between the major and minor tone, the 'Praman shruti' twenty cents, (2) The difference between the minor tone and semi-tone, seventy cents; and (3) the difference between the semi-tone and the Praman shruti ninety cents."

"The A of the *Na grama* and *Ma grama* differed from A by the comma of *Didymus* (major tone - 81 and minor tone - 80 22 cents) Bharat calls this comma the 'indicative' (Praman Shruti). He uses it for the tuning of the Veeena."

WORK OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Deval's address Mr. E. Clements stated what the Society had done recently. The work which the Society had occupied itself with recently was to reduce to notation *Sarigams* from

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different *Ragas*. As many as 71 such *Sarigams* have been reduced to notation with the help of a distinguished musician of Gwalior and the Society have now undertaken to systematize and record Karnatik Music. Such work could not, of course, be done without funds and he was sure the people of Karnatik who took interest in the preservation and advancement of Karnatik Music would liberally help the work the Society had undertaken to do.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Miller dwelt on the educational importance of Music which he said had been recognized by the Department as a subject of instruction in schools, and there were teachers of Music in the Primary Training Colleges. In view, however, of the multiplicity of subjects taught in schools and the present financial condition of Government the instruction in the subject could not be expected to make much headway. He appreciated the efforts of the Philharmonic Society in the cause of Indian Music and said he was told that the Karnatik system of Music which recognized the 22 *Shruties* of ancient works on Music, in theory, but which ignored them in practice, stood in need of reforms similar to those which were being carried out by the Society in connection with the Hindustani Music.

SOCIAL CONVENTIONS.

I often wonder why women have made laws concerning things they must do or must not do, writes Mr. Richard King in "The Tatler." I don't mean laws with regard to the sexes—they are right enough—but laws with regard to conduct in everyday affairs. Mr. A. goes into the saloon bar because he feels thirsty, and being there, and feeling talkative, exchanges opinions with the other frequenters of the bar. Mrs. A. being thirsty would sooner die than be seen even lingering outside the door of a public-house. She goes to a tea-shop, where she sits in frigid disapproval of other women. As soon as it is dark she must return home—nobody knows exactly why, except that she must not be seen in the streets after dark. She would be in no immediate danger if she stayed out all night, unless she deliberately ran into it; but then, Mrs. Grundy never thought of that. She is not supposed to see the life which darkness brings with it. But, of course, she has seen it, and knows all about it. Yet, not until she is verging on ninety will she be allowed to mention her knowledge. The pose is that if a woman sees certain things she will be shocked—but that won't hurt! Public Opinion, believes, I think, that, should she know of certain sides of life, she will immediately rush into them; the only safeguard being to keep her ignorant until she is fat and elderly—when nobody will care, apparently, what she knows. It isn't exactly complimentary, but then the world is full of the theory that you are necessarily good if you are deliberately locked away from all signs of evil. So women move round and found in a narrow circle, set by themselves and their menkind, and anything outside it comes through to them in a second-hand manner, just so much and no more as the person thinks is good for her. Now, if you live in a camp surrounded by barbed wire like sheep, the desire to be like some like the other sheep. There is no hope for it. A sheep is never supposed to wander alone even among a meadow gay with daisies. It must always have another sheep with it to keep it company. Should it desire to wander, with no matter how innocent intent, Farmer Grundy immediately comes after it with a very big stick. No wonder, then, there is a feeling of "edginess" in the pinfold. If you can't get away from your surroundings from time to time you can never get outside them, as it were, to develop a sense of criticism.

GERMAN LIE BUREAU.

NEW FRENCH EXPOSURE.

The following official French communication was received for publication by the Press Bureau on June 24:—

"In contradiction to the allegations of the German communiqué, it is on our initiative that nearly all the actions on their western frontiers have taken place."

"Their communiqué does not mention infantry actions in the region north of Arras, although the battle there has in no way diminished in intensity. The struggle is being pursued with the grenade, and, in fact, a great fight is going on, in the course of which the Germans have never ceased their retreat and are suffering considerable losses, known to us on the spot or confessed by prisoners. They have only attempted one single counter-attack during the night of the 21st and 22nd, and that failed."

"The Germans have had to retreat also in the Vosges, notably at Metzeral, and they have lost Sondernach, submitting there, as in Artois (Arras), to our superiority."

"They have attacked nowhere but to the west of the Argonne, where, thanks to a surprise brought about by the use of asphyxiating gas, they were able to occupy momentarily some trenches on a front of 1,500 metres. This was afterwards reduced to 500."

"In the region of the Ban de Sapt, on a front of only 200 metres, they fired nearly 4,000 shells on some small advanced works, with the sole result that they were able to set foot in them for a moment, and were then almost entirely expelled from them."

"Nothing shows more clearly the extent of our success than the editing of their communiqué, which invents the following:—1. French attacks, as at Soissons, where there were not even engagements of patrols."

2. Progress at points where the front has not moved an inch, and where, as in Champagne, there was no infantry action at all."

3. They transform into French attacks small coups de main which failed, as at Marcheville; and

4. They pretend that they have evacuated voluntarily places which were taken from them by assault, as at Metzeral."

IN JOFFRE'S COUNTRY.

THE GENERAL AND HIS HOME.

"The Times." Special correspondent, writing from Perpignan, contributes the following picturesque account of his visit to the birth-place of the French Generalissimo.

In the train "coming from France," as the inhabitants say amusingly (for we are in the Pyrenees Orientales, the French Catalan), Rivesaltes strikes the eye, after the lagoons of this part of the Mediterranean—immense shallow lakes which reflect the blue of heaven and give a special colour to the country—as a place of wine casks. They are ranged on the platform, they expose their prosperous rotundities on the railway trucks, beside the young sentry in brown fustian who is guarding the station—a sign that we are approaching the frontier. The train, in fact, is hurrying us on to that other Catalan which is beyond the Pyrenees, for here, and at Barcelona, the speech is much the same; but "la-bas" they have newspapers in the tongue.

This corner of France is characteristic, and its originality communicates itself to Rivesaltes, rather Spanish of aspect, with its town hall in yellow stucco and its square tower pierced with a gateway. The types in the streets are darkly Southern, with a touch of the Moor in the flashing eye—racial reminders of a distant invasion. But this admixture of blood has not affected the staunchly French sentiments of the Roussillon, which yet possesses a certain fierceness of character which, they will tell you, is distinctively Catalan.

The local deputy gave me a portrait of Joffre bearing the inscription, "I am a Catalan of Roussillon." The Roussillon we pass on our way to Rivesaltes from Perpignan, separated by a few kilometres and served by an electric tramway as well as by the train. On its reddish clay soil grow the Roussillon vines having in bouquet and body much of the Spanish. The district also is famous for its fruit; the peach-growing area stretches for 30 kilometres and there are myriads of apricots and miles of asparagus; in the Vernet district are far-stretching orchards of apple and pear.

JOFFRE'S EARLY DAYS.

Joffre is the hero of Rivesaltes. His portrait appears in poster size in shops and cafes. The local tobaccoist makes a cult of him and shows with pride a Joffre album, as well as a faded portrait of the Generalissimo as a schoolboy at the Perpignan lycée. You remark, even at this age, the firmness of feature, the clear, straight look; the child is father to the man. Courage, calm, and confidence are plainly written under the peaked cap of the college youth.

The cult extends to the house where Joffre was born. It is modest in the extreme and situated in the narrow, unpromising Rue des Orangers. Women sit in the street and children play about their knees. The stranger is welcomed and given gracious permission to visit the house behind the double doors and knocker which give it an almost patrician air. But all is simple within. The downstairs room is an ante-chamber without light and merely containing the stairs. On mounting them, one discovers the bedroom, kitchen, and sitting-room close together. The little bedroom has its bed in the alcove alongside a small window looking out upon a court. It was here that Joffre was born.

In this tiny house Joffre pere was the proud possessor of eleven children, of whom three survive. Besides the General there is an Excise official and a married daughter living at Perpignan. The elder Joffre's modest circumstances as a working cooper, possessing a little land—a patch of vine in the Roussillon—prevented him from raising this large family. The future General was confided to an uncle, whose interest in his young charge was stimulated by the elementary school's report of his great ability in mathematics. Thereupon, the lad entered the Polytechnic at Paris, after a year's preparation (instead of the habitual two), twelve months younger than is usual. Joffre's subsequent career is known to all.

"A WONDERFUL BOY."

At Rivesaltes the inhabitants are ready to talk of their illustrious son, of his goodness of heart, and utter simplicity. When he is here, they say, pointing to his country house by the banks of the Alys, which to-day is lined by young men, future Joffres perhaps, fishing for chad and gudgeon, he makes his own purchases in the market. That is one of the reasons why Joffre is adored. "Ah, he was a wonderful boy, a phenomenon," exclaims an old inhabitant. "He would fight the other lads in order to be left at peace to work at his mathematics." Joffre's light-coloured complexion and his taciturnity made M. Messimy, when Minister for War, ask questions of his origin. "You are from Lorraine, mon General?"—"No!"—"Then perhaps you are Flemish or Norman?"—"Non plus." The Minister looked puzzled until Joffre said simply, "Je suis Catalan." The simple description told volumes. The leader of the French Army is not uncommunicative to those who know him, but he has no gift of eloquence, and prefers in consequence to remain silent.

One of his traits, in a nature blending kindness with austerity, is his faithfulness in friendship. I have a charming instance of it in a distinguished resident of Toulouse whom the General visited every Sunday at Tours when he was a captain building forts outside Paris, and the friend was a private in a Tournaine regiment. It is such qualities which endear the Catalan captain to his men. When his duties will allow, he stays, awhile and talks to the "poulu" about his family.

A young professor wrote about him in the "Guerre Sociale" an article which gave him pleasure, for it terminated with the words, "When, after the war, a grateful nation raises a monument to Joffre no French mother need turn away her head from it."

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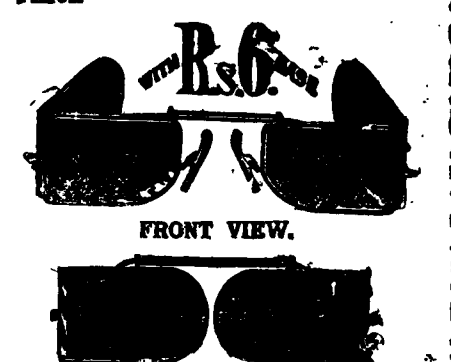
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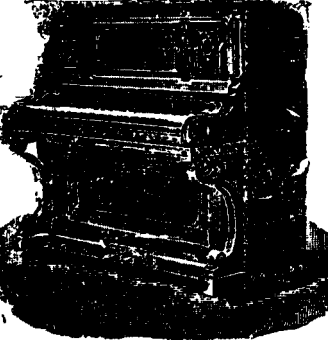
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